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e Chicago Tribune.

day Morning, April 29, 1872

abor troubles at Berlin are, unfortu growing more serious. Thousand anics and artisans are locked out by ers. The most forbearance seems, e reports, to be exercised by the men han the masters and employers.

ruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, with a slight abatement of the terri ndeur of the spectacle. The accounts results of the pouring lava prove to ; but the extent of the loss of human not yet known. No towns have been ed, though at last accounts San Sa o was seriously menaced.

ws of an opening of the Straits yet. ments are, however, in a favorable on. A steady northeast wind is re at Detroit, and the prophet of the Department promises "very brisk for to-day, on the upper lakes. It is theast winds which usually break up and raise the blockade off Mackinaw.

friends of homœopathy in Bos d vicinity have been doing an ngly praiseworthy thing in rais a fair, some $80,000 toward foundation of a hospital in the homœopathic practice shall be e, rather than, as now in most hospitals, the exception (when not altogether.)

New York World has a rumor that a $200,000 has been raised to corrupt rs at Albany and secure their votes the impeachment of Judges Barnard rdozo. Nevertheless it is hoped to get favor of articles of impeachment, he subject comes up in the Assembly nesday of this week. A conviction Senate is unfortunately less likely.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury asked from Chicago whether pig entitled to a drawback according to iff bill; but, not being prepared to nce on the subject, he waits the return twell before replying. Boutwell is d to return before the term of the n of the law expires, but perhaps me to have his decision do any good, ll the delays which have already oc

r three engagements have occurred n the Government troops of Spain and list rebels. They were, even ac to the accounts of the victors, rather icant affairs. Telegraphic communi Bayonne has been cut off; hence get but few accounts from the andpoint. This is unfortunate, for the lies of the revolutionists to neu the lies of the other side, we shall be form very distorted ideas of the

ws about the Treaty of Washington to point to a speedy settlement— speedy as the very dignified and e Board of Arbitration at Geneva w, after coming together next Considerable official correspondence shed by telegraph from London, show that the American Govern ived in advance all technical ad to be gained from the fact that ritain had presented her counter our "preposterous" claims been filed. Expressions by Mr. Russell Gurney, gh manager, who recently had an s with Secretary Fish, confirm what dy been reported, viz.: that the that has refused to stand committed to the blunder of its agent in up the main case, and will all claims for conse damages. It looked a week ago as was being held open, and a war mulated in order to catch the Irish xt November's election. Now it e that, if such were the policy, it found impracticable, and accord andoned.

poor Congressional Committees! To ing of the fifteen or sixteen investi in progress, the most of which are on s of standing Committees, there no less than two thousand five and sixty-nine House bills to Committees in the and ten hundred and e Senate bills consigned to the attention of the thirty-odd Com of the Senate. The most of these— many as get through the house originate—are considered by more Committees,—perhaps half-a in the case of the St. Croix & Land Grant bill. These mills grind that they also grind exceeding is shown by the fact that rty-three bills from the Senate hundred and twenty from e have passed the President thus e has signed nearly all that have him. A majority of the 3,500 bills be made laws at each session are the embodiment of visionary which are a mere waste of per and ink required to print of the time required to ay" to them. Congress often makes nd passes some of these, reject of the better sort, but, whatever aid of the quality, we do not appre public will blame Congress regarding the *quantity* of law makes, and that which it refuses

e several columns of our space to te despatches from Cincinnati. The ex of Reform Republicans to at near the deliberations of the Con continues to increase in volume, feeling becomes very intense. hundred Illinoisans are there and five hundred are ex Our advices indicate that the Mr. Adams still gains impetus, prospect that the Convention dily unite upon Trumbull, Brown her available and thoroughly rep man is by no means diminished. is, our correspondent concentrates statement of the Judge's case, and the tenor of dominant opinion at il, when he says that "Davis is hat the Convention is." That he is rous to be made President is, how e obvious.

eagerness with which the coun bending its ear toward Cincinnati by the large drafts which the Con is making upon the journalism of ntry. Over one-half of the news rce of Washington, for instance, has gone to Cincinnati, and the report ce of the Chicago press has been ed for days to fill up the con of the Associated Press. The hundred seats reserved for s in the Convention building will tly be more than filled. No day's a deliberative body has ever been d in so many columns of type, so many printed sheets, as this day's next Wednesday, the first of May,

leading produce markets in Chicago active and excited on Saturday, the ent being principally speculative, very little demand for shipment. Mess advanced 25c per brl, closing at $12.80 $12.80a12.85 seller May, and $13.10a seller June. Lard was quiet, but per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8 87 1-2a or seller May, and $8.95a9.00 seller Meats were firmer, but quiet, at 4 1-2c ulders, 6 5-8c for short ribs, and 7 3-8c rt clear. Highwines were quiet, but higher, at 84 1-2c per gallon. Lake were dull and unchanged at 10 1-2c orn by sail to Buffalo. Flour firmer at $6.50a7.50 for good to spring extras. Wheat advanced 4c, very much excited, but closed tame $1.34 3-4 seller May, and $1.38a1.38 1-8 ne. Corn was 3-4c per bu higher, 43 1-4c cash, and 43 5-8a43 3-4c seller ats were quiet at 1-4a1-8c advance, d weak at 34 3-4a35c cash, and 35 1-4c . Rye was firm but quiet, at 75c . 2. Barley was quiet and a shade at 58c for No. 2. Hogs were active dy. Cattle and sheep quiet and un

POLITICAL.

Problems to be Solved by the Cincinnati Convention.

Gossip About Candidates and Their Prospects.

Delegates Arriving in Cincinnati in Large Numbers.

Speculations Concerning a Mysterious Letter from Senator Trumbull.

Satisfactory Conferences on the Subject of Revenue Reform.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—CONTINUED ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES—CHARACTER OF JUDGE DAVIS' BACKERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Whatever may be the result of the Cincinnati Convention, it is already a success, and a victory over the old forms of political parties in the large and spontaneous collection of bright intellect which it has gathered together. To-day there are several thousand gentlemen from all parts of the United States in Cincinnati, who have paid their expenses, and come, with their opinions and predilections, to take action upon the possibility of reforming the country and of not taxing it. This morning delegations arrived from New England, New York, Louisiana, the Carolinas, and California. None need fear that there will not be room enough, for the Reception Committee has made a list of all eligible places, and all Cincinnati is of one mind, that the delegates here must be accommodated.

Two things of moment are before the Convention—the platform and the candidates: There is no doubt whatever that nominations will be made, and that the Convention will finish its work and set a roster before the country to indorse or reject. Two men only come here with organized bodies of supporters. Justice Davis, of Illinois, appears to have collected a number of motley supporters, some of them shrewd, sagacious, earnest men, and others merely people who are always on the lookout for a master, and other writers and folks of vacillating convictions, who go over habitually to what seems to be the strongest side. For three years Mr. Davis has been hunting this nomination. His name was about to be sprung on the New York Convention in 1868. At that time he got the Presidential maggot into his head, and two or three persons took the contract to force him on the liberal men in 1872, with the threat that, unless nominated, the Democrats will revolt. It would be hard to say what right three or four men who have assumed the Davis directorship have to speak in the name of the Democratic party.

The Democratic party for campaign purposes consists of New York City, on which all the drafts are drawn for campaign expenses, and a set of Western politicians whose chief energies in the campaign are to get the said money. Half-a-dozen letters are shown in the streets of Cincinnati from men like William Cassidy, John Van Buren,—who is Hoffman's Secretary,—August Belmont and others saying: "Gentlemen of the Convention, you have acted like bold spirits, and with perfect success. Go ahead and make your nomination, and rely upon the Eastern Democracy giving you full support." On the other hand, what is called the Democratic party supporting Mr. Davis, consists of one plausible friend, Jim Robinson, of Springfield; the notoriety-loving George W. Morgan, of Ohio; two or three fine old Whig tramps like John Defrees and Ward Lamon. The old Whig coterie which took possession of the Republican party after 1860, and used the Republican organization for its own purposes, has charge to-day of the fortune of Justice Davis. No money has been spent by any candidate in this Liberal movement, except by the Davis coterie. Somebody has been paying the trip expenses, and the board bills, both of the Columbus Labor Reformers, and of the Illinois, and, perhaps, of the Minnesota delegations to Cincinnati. Mr. Leonard Swett, it is well understood, has passed tickets to several delegates coming here. Mr. John Defrees has been able also to increase the Davis representation in the same manner. Who paid the money? The answer to this is—who had the most interest in paying it? When this question is fully answered the Davis movement has come to an end. On all sides from the original movers in the present Convention there is a decided unanimity in the opposition to Mr. Davis' nomination. His administration would be a Whig, with a Democratic Court.

This city is full of Democrats from all parts of the country. Great numbers of editors, Congressmen, and political suggestors are here, and they are all emphatic that Mr. Davis should not be nominated. The St. Louis *Republican*, Louisville *Journal*, the New York *World*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are some of the papers which do not want Davis nominated at all. Since delegates and their friends have begun to assemble here, opinion has been ransacked in Illinois, and public sentiment has crystallized into the view that Mr. Davis is now in his right place, upon the Supreme Bench, for which he is well fitted by a natural love of justice, and intuitive knowledge of the law, but that as President he would be cautious, slow, selfish, and utterly unable to produce any large public policy which Congress would accept, and which would give us the reform we need. He is opposed to any mention whatever being made of the tariff issue. He has no pronounced opinion as to Civil Service Reform. He is nothing that this Convention is, and his nomination would result in the larger number of Democratic voters than in case either Mr. Adams, Mr. Trumbull, or Mr. Brown, or General Palmer, were nominated.

To-day Adams stock is higher. The Louisiana delegation, which is composed of Creoles, negroes, Germans, and all the delegates from Louisiana to Chicago in 1868, came here to-day and declared for Adams. Cassius M. Clay, with a large number of Kentuckians, has taken the same stand. David A. Wells, Bowles, and all the New Englanders in the city want the same man. A large part of the New York delegation talk Adams. Mr. Trumbull's second choice would be Adams and Cox. There is an effort being made on all sides to-day to combine those already declared for Adams with the friends of Brown and Trumbull, and make either of the latter Vice President.

The Virginia and Maryland delegations came last night. A well-known Washington correspondent telegraphs from Parkersburg: "Six correspondents, four Democratic Congressmen, two soreheads, and a dozen Grant Republicans are coming to the front." That will do for a rattling Bohemian. The Illinois delegates in the city now number about one hundred. The estimated number coming varies from 300 to 800. Some of them indulge in a freedom of speech not especially called for at this stage of affairs. The Central Headquarters will be at Greenwood Hall.

The Kansas delegation, to the number of one hundred, is expected to-day. Marcus J. Parrott, formerly of Ohio, is at their head. Other members are Professor S. D. Crawford, of Topeka; ex-Governor S. D. Crawford; A. M. Clark, of Leavenworth; L. M. Wood, one of the signers of the call for the Missouri Convention, and Senator Ross. The headquarters of the delegation will be at the Galt House, on Walnut street.

Eleven cars of delegates from Missouri are expected here to-morrow morning. The greatest part of the Wisconsin delegates will be here to-day. Those from Milwaukee are partly for the reunion Convention, to be held Wednesday morning, and partly to attend the Liberal Convention. Among this delegation are Judge William F. Lynde, (Dem.) The rumor is that Wisconsin prefers Adams and Brown to Trumbull—the preference not being violent.

Indiana will send a large delegation to the Reunion Convention. Eight car loads from the vicinity of Fort Wayne are expected to-day. The Broadway Hotel has intelligence that nearly all the Pennsylvania delegation will arrive to-morrow and next day. A few gentlemen from Pittsburgh came several days ago, but thus far they have eluded the grasp of the most penetrating reporter, and their views are unknown. Thomas P. Anderson, Dr. John Kirkwood, and H. Fleming are in this city. The name of Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, yesterday was seen on the register of the Spencer House. This hotel will be the headquarters of the Washington, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Jersey, and Michigan delegations, who are all expected by to-day's trains.

General Burbridge, in an interview with a reporter of the *Gazette*, said that, as far as he knew, Kentucky had no decided preferences for Adams. He thought that they decidedly preferred Trumbull. The different portions of the State will be well represented by Republicans of prominence.

Ex-Congressman Ashley came to the Burnet House last night, but retiring early, he escaped the pertinacious attentions of the local reporters.

The movement for Blaine at the Philadelphia Convention scares the Democrats very much. Two days ago they were threatening this Convention if their wishes were not followed. Believing to-day that Blaine has a real campaign against Grant in progress, they are fearful that the Cincinnati movement will stop until after the Philadelphia Convention, and are, therefore, upon their marrow bones. Mr. Blaine has made a coalition with certain Republicans west of the Missouri River, and between now and the election his friends will be able to see plenty of reasons why Grant cannot be elected.

Free Traders here, are disposed to be temperate in their demands for platform recognition.

Mr. Sands said to-day that, on the ground of principle, the whole contest lay between Adams and Trumbull. The Missouri delegation are still resolved to go massively for Gratz Brown, but are so devoted that their preferences shall not stand in the way of the Convention's success.

The New York *Times* has sent a set of murderous-looking pick-pockets here to vilify the Cincinnati movement.

The local feeling continues strongly in favor of Adams. Among some of the Germans, to-day, Cox has been talked of as possessing considerable strength, and as being in many respects eligible as a Presidential candidate.

Schurz has been stopping, since his arrival in the city, with his friend Judge Stallo. He has to-day received large numbers of his friends, both Germans and English, but turned the cold shoulder toward all local reporters who attempted to interview him, declining to express his preferences for any candidate. To-morrow night he addresses the Germans at Washington Platform, a place of German resort on Ninth street. The occasion will be principally social, and his speech will not be long nor elaborate, but simply a plain, outspoken address upon the points at issue. Judge Stallo and other prominent Germans here will also be present, and make addresses. On Tuesday night the Germans will have an important meeting in the City of the Reunion and Reform Association. Delegates of the local Union Reform Associations in all parts of the country are invited.

Belmont is said to be at Lexington, Ky., inspecting blooded horses with a view to purchase. Fernando Wood has countermanded his order for rooms at the Carlyle House, and is not expected to be present.

The day has been quiet and the temperature agreeable. The effect upon the disturbed elements was good and general quiet and harmony resulted. During the week the fever has not been on until afternoon. To-day the pulse was not quickened until evening. During the evening the lobbies of the hotels were crowded, and the talk became earnest. At the Burnet House the scene was especially animating. The office and corridors of the [illegible] were filled with delegates discussing their preferences, and local reporters and newspaper correspondents extracting from them all sorts of information, and surmising what they failed directly to elicit.

The sensation of the hour is a letter from Trumbull which has not been made public, and is not likely to be for the present. Its contents have been magnified into great importance, and all of the correspondents sent to the various journals east, west, north, and south, have mentioned it.

All conferences in regard to a Revenue Reform plank and respecting available candidates, have been temperate and the outcome will undoubtedly be harmonious.

Theodore Tilton has been talking Davis and Greeley all the long spring day, wandering about among the politicians at the Burnet House, a very Saul among the prophets. The angelic expression on the face of Theodore talking to a knot of newspaper men, was pleasant to behold. He said, in his usual picturesque style, "If an alarm bell were sounded to-night, and a vote taken, I think it would be almost unanimous for Davis and Greeley." But delegates are continually arriving, and what is true to-day may be a false to-morrow.

Mr Mahlon Sands, Secretary of the National Free Trade League, who knows what has transpired at all conferences in regard to the Revenue Reform plank in the platform, expresses his opinion to-night that that matter will be happily adjusted and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The seats of the reporters will be soon assigned. On Monday or Tuesday night the hall will be illuminated, and members of the press will be invited to inspect it, and pass upon the arrangements made for their accommodation. The reportorial conveniences are said to have been provided upon a plan suggested by Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*.

From what has been said about the delegations that will be here to-morrow, it will be inferred that the city will be full of bustle and excitement by to-morrow night. Things will perhaps shape themselves in such a manner that definite conclusions can be arrived at in regard to platform and candidates.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Delegates have been arriving to-day and to-night, and though there has been a lull incident to the Sabbath, still to-night the hotels show unmistakable evidences of the approach of the Convention. The interest appears to exhibit itself in the discussion of the rival candidates, it being generally taken for granted that the Convention will make a good platform.

Thirty-five delegates arrived to-day from Illinois, mostly stopping at the Burnet House. Jesse K. Dubois heads a delegation from Bloomington, Illinois, that arrived this morning. Among the number are Colonel O. M. Hatch, Dr. Wm. Jayne, brother-in-law to Senator Trumbull, and Speed Butler, but the number to arrive from that State is estimated at from 300 to 500.

A delegation from Wayne County, Indiana, is here, among them Colonel Stillwell, D. G. Benson, and others. This number will be increased to-morrow. Indiana also reports quite a number of delegates to the Reunion and Reform Convention.

A delegation from Virginia is to arrive at the Burnet House to-night.

A private despatch to-day states that 125 tickets had been sold for Kansas delegates, to be led by Marcus J. Parrott. Professor S. P. Crawford, of Topeka, is already here. The delegation will probably arrive to-morrow, and will be quartered at the Galt House.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations are both expected to-morrow. The former has headquarters at the Broadway Hotel. One hundred and twenty-five Kentucky delegates are provided for at the Beyl House, most of whom will arrive to-morrow night and Tuesday.

A rumor has been circulating to-day to the effect that Horace White had received a letter from Trumbull, in which the latter had withdrawn his name as a candidate before the Convention. While, perhaps, Mr. White has in his possession a letter from Judge Trumbull, still there are good reasons to believe it is not an unconditional withdrawal. It is by no means sure that his name will not be submitted to the Convention.

A private meeting of the members of the Free Trade Leagues, and others in the interest of Revenue Reform, was held to-day. An informal talk was had with reference to the manner in which the revenue question could be disposed of in the platform in such a way as to secure the acquiescence of the friends generally of the new movement. No definite conclusion was reached, save to appoint a committee to more fully discuss the question.

Fernando Wood, who had engaged rooms at the Carlisle House, has cancelled the engagement, from which it would appear that he was not to attend the Convention.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE CONVENTION—WHAT IT WILL PROBABLY DO!

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, April 26.

A Convention like this pending, of Liberal Republicans, need conceal nothing from the people, to whose sense of patriotism, independence, and indignation it makes its appeal. I shall, therefore, proceed to state what impressions have been made upon me in the last three days, by conversing with people who will be part of the gathering, and hearing men of experience and acuteness express themselves.

The first danger of the Convention will arise from the exuberance and

EXCESS OF INTELLECT AND INDIVIDUALISM

in it. It has the tone of all earnest reforms about it, and will be largely composed of original, self-contained men, gathered together to enforce, each man for himself, those views which he holds, and on which he will compromise with difficulty. A regular political convention, like that to assemble at Philadelphia, whose current is that of interests and the offices, will appear to harmonize more promptly than an earnest, disinterested, and, to some degree, heterogenous mass assemblage like the present. Our friends will, therefore, keep their souls in patience, and not permit the Grant newspapers to discourage them, even if the Convention should be three days in session, and if a dozen ballots are necessary to a choice of candidates.

The next disadvantage, I am bound with the same frankness to state, is the probable advent here of some people

WHO OUGHT TO BE OVER AT PHILADELPHIA,

scrambling for Grant's bitter apples. Men like A. K. McClure, Reuben E. Fenton, and Henry C. Warmoth have no natural and fitting connection with this movement, and will come here to play tricks with it, and make it subserve interests utterly at variance with the original proposition for the Convention, which was Reform in the manner of taxation, in office-getting, and in office-holding tyranny. We may congratulate ourselves that we have so few of these old professionals, and, when they discover the uncongenial nature of this Reform School, even these few will probably depart to undertake new intrigues. People who are really Reform men here prefer the companionship of respectable Democrats, like Hendricks, Marshall, Tilden, and Church, to some of the people at whom I have hinted. Yesterday I sent you, by telegraph, an outline of the plot between the Protectionists of New York and Pennsylvania to spring the name of John M. Palmer without a platform, and with a bob of A. G. Curtin appended to him, so that our [illegible] friend might fly like a kite between heaven and earth. There may have been nothing in this, but it was reputable town-talk, and I gave you the benefit of it. Now, Protection is no Reform, and silence about it is a sacrifice. There is only one way for every Western Reform man to act here and that is to insist upon the Missouri resolution which was the original proposition for this Convention. We have nothing to expect in the long run from the Protectionists or their organs of opinion; they will strive to dilute this movement until it comes to nothing more than an exclamation against Grant, and this is not enough to make a party upon. This is the Republican party, nationalized and purified, that is to meet at Cincinnati, and insist that it is time the truth were told and known. The men absolutely representative of these objects are Gratz Brown, Lyman Trumbull, Jacob D. Cox, William S. Groesbeck, John A. Logan, John M. Palmer, and such. It is doubtful whether Mr. C. F. Adams is a Tax-Reformer; he is a man of purity, a Civil Service Reformer, and opposed to party tyranny. Justice Davis is afraid of the Tariff question; he would rather be President than say anything. Let us hear from him on the subject! This is no compromise gathering. You must either drink water or beer at this rendezvous; lemonade is not on the bill of fare. I believe that the Revenue Reformers will develop uppermost here, and that the choice of the Convention will be Gratz Brown or Lyman Trumbull. The Tax-Reformers already on the ground are divided between these. Governor Palmer has written that he will support Trumbull if he be nominated. Mr. Trumbull's friends think as highly of Governor Palmer. We all admire Gratz Brown as an ardent, magnanimous, free-spirited man, who does his own thinking, and is bold as James Madison. He will poll more Democratic votes than David Davis or C. F. Adams. He will get more Republican votes than U. S. Grant. Like Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Palmer, he is both man and platform. The Democratic organs have not been sagacious in discussing the claims of Mr. Trumbull's friends. I call their attention to the following comparison between Justice Davis and Mr. Trumbull, taken from the New York *Herald*, and ask them, in all charity, whether they have not taken the wrong stand, and done injustice to a staunch defender of the rights of neighborhood, of the Constitution, and of the non-interference theory of Government:

Nothing is queerer than the perversities of political parties. Here is Trumbull, a Democrat by education, prejudice, and long public service, understanding the Democratic doctrine, and subscribing to it as implicitly as Mr. Hendricks or Governor Seymour; yet, because he left the Douglas party in 1857, and organized that celebrated anti-Nebraska revolt, and took the lead, as at present, in framing the laws for [illegible] the Republic, he has but a dozen or twenty Democrats of note in Congress behind him, although to-day he is more of a Democrat at heart than a Republican. He believes in less than a [illegible] tariff, neighborhood rights, and also what are called the reforms which now agitate the country. He voted against Johnson's conviction, and spent months seeking to get that old Democrat, Joshua Hill, into the Senate.

On the other hand, David Davis is an old Whig. He has been in the habit of believing in Protection, Federal authority, and the traditions of Clay and Hamilton. When Mr. Lincoln made Davis a Justice, he spoiled a Whig, and that sturdy old gentleman's inclinations have, for the last four years, been setting in toward the Democratic party, rather from cardinal indignation than from any well grounded affection for Jeffersonian principles. Davis is a Democrat, as far as he can be called a Democrat, from his new associations mainly, and the education of the Supreme Bench. Trumbull was a Democrat from his mother's milk. Judge Davis is at present a Liberal Republican Democrat, although he hardly knows how he came by the relationship.

Another embarrassment to the Cincinnati Convention is

ITS MASS CHARACTER;

but this must be left to the organizing American mind, which has the faculty of making system out of accumulation, and science out of fortuity. There can be no contests about seats on the floor. We have a common purpose, and private ambition must be merged in the necessities of the situation. A deliberative and executive body cannot be a mass body. Each of these State delegations will have to meet apart and ballot for representatives to sit on the floor,—each State representation to bear ratio to its Electoral strength. Twice the number of Senators and Representatives to a State is a suggestion. I also suggest that a Board of Arbitration and of Credentials be composed of an equal number of delegates from the original Liberal Republican Committees of Missouri and Ohio, which States were in the field a year before any other States, and they comprise some of the purest, ablest, and most impartial men in the movement, like Governor Cox, Colonel Grosvenor, and Judge Mathews. There probably will be no contests at all; but, if there be, they should not take up the time of the Convention, but be decided elsewhere. It is not always the best dish, however, which is most cooked. Too much cooking can spoil the broth as badly as too many cooks.

If the Morton-Murphy men come here to play tricks under the guise of friends, they will be exposed, and every act of interference from Washington with the peaceable operations of this free Convention will lose 50,000 votes for U. S. Grant. His friends could not injure him more than to appear here for either disorderly or captious purposes.

The last peril to to the Convention is

ITS PLATFORM.

About twenty kinds of platforms are mooted. Some will be composed of illusions and moonbeams; others of a monotonous tone of rhetorical nothings and negations; others of isms, and hobbies, and deep personal meditations. But the course will be made smooth if all the people who believe that the true development of a free State is toward freedom in commercial intercourse, drop their fears, and come prepared to say so. A vast majority of this Convention is for Revenue Reform. It is not a Protective body. It is a protestative, progressive body. It will be attacked, any way, as an anti-High-Tariff concern, and Protectionists who abet it will be put on the defensive. So let the trumpet blow. We who believe that the tariff system is fallacious political economy, selfish patriotism, corrupting to legislation, no durable help to manufactures, and unequal, and therefore oppressive, owe it to ourselves to say so. How much good did it do the Democratic party three years ago to tell a lie in their national platform on this head? Some people are mightily distressed about Pennsylvania. That State is the easiest in the country to be carried for Revenue Reform by a bold canvass, and its intestine quarrels will beat both Hartranft and Grant.

Everything points to a mammoth Convention. Let charity abide in all things personal, and frankness in all things vital.

Some people are growing weak at the knees upon the rumor that

GRANT WILL WITHDRAW HIS NAME

at Philadelphia. He has never refused anything that we know of; and, besides, this movement at Cincinnati is not directed at Grant, who is small potatoes in himself. It is directed at the political system of which he is the dull abettor. It is directed at Mortonism, Murphyism, Pomeroyism, and Cameronism. We prefer that the Philadelphia Convention shall nominate Grant, as, in addition to the abuses which he will represent, he is the most complete and least characterizable failure that ever had the Presidency. No man at the beginning ever had his opportunity to live in the affections of the country, and in its monuments moral and material. He deliberately forsook great and exalted men, for wicked and familiar ones. He does not know the height and splendor of his office, and he never will know it. Forward! There is nothing but a fog ahead.

GATH.

GOSSIP AS TO CANDIDATES AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, April 27.

The city is full of people, curious or moving in the Liberal interest. The people of Cincinnati show their good cosmopolitan sense in treating the Convention as a needful experiment in the way of breaking up big political machines, and they, therefore, are bland and hospitable to all strangers, and wish the movement a happy deliverance, without needlessly exasperating or encouraging any one interest.

OHIO'S CANDIDATE

is a New England man, Mr. C. F. Adams. He was sired by Sam. Bowles, out of Old Respectability, and is a national concession to Boston Common, where he would rather be an orthodox frog than to dwell in the tents of the wicked. Mr. Adams is one of the original characters in "Guy Livingston," and he punctually collects his rents and serves his country. He passes the Sabbaths in contemplating the tombs of his ancestry, and reading over their grave old love-letters. He has not secured a patent, whatever advice you may have received to the contrary, for that fine Boston curl of the upper lip. This Convention is a "crowd," and the Adams family are to be solicited. The fellow in the "Arabian Nights" who constructed a Principality upon six glass jars, and then kicked them to pieces in a dream of self-esteem, was one of the Adamses.

Mr. Adams is pressed upon this Convention by a set of editors who will not support him if deference be paid to their choice, and his nomination is applauded by a class of old chaps who will not go to the polls to vote, but will stay home and pray for him. His only chance to get the nomination will be in the event of a tight fit between Brown, Trumbull, and Davis, when he will share the grand second-class opportunity with Palmer, Cox, Greeley, and one or two others.

CHASE AND GROESBECK.

Chief Justice Chase is not without friends here, and may become conspicuous before the balloting is over. If the Democrats develop well, or the Republicans grow unusually liberal, Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, may rise to the surface. There really is

NO OBJECTION

of any real consequence to any man named for this nomination. I see no reason why any person of the list will not, if selected, answer the objects of the call; and the real friends of the deliverance of the country from party tyranny will hold their minds free from passion, and keep out of rivalries and squabbles. I see no solid ground for opposition to Davis, Adams, or anybody yet canvassed, although, of course, my business being the news and entertainment, I convey all the current gasconade and pasquinade to you:

Let other men do deeds of toil,
'Tis ours to indite them;
Let worlds and universes broil,
We gay Bohemians write them.

Or words to that effect!

JUSTICE DAVIS.

The trouble with Justice Davis is, that he has got a set of forward and immodest friends, like the self-sufficient and self-worshipping General Morgan, of Ohio, and the bland and oleaginous Jim Robinson, of Illinois, who have been cramming certain States to his interest, and have got the stout and beaming old man up to a wild pitch of ambition. Whether these, or the portly Justice himself, paid Leonard Swett for the few tickets he has distributed to Davis delegates, will probably never be known to history.

Justice Davis has still a possibility of the nomination. He is the only candidate, except

GRATZ BROWN,

who has had energetic work done on the ground-floor. Brown's Committee despatched to several States well accredited, prudent, and diligent emissaries some time ago, and he will probably get the Lower Mississippi Valley solidly, including perhaps Iowa partly. But he has not enough strength to pull through, and could only succeed by a combination with Trumbull's or Palmer's strength. Brown is praised by all for brightness and pluck; but he is charged by enemies with tippling at rare times, like some of our reticent Presidents. I asked General McNeill, of Missouri, if Brown drank, and McNeill replied: "I scarcely ever knew a man worth a whistle who didn't; but Gratz Brown does not drink a drop, and has not for a long period."

I hold to the belief that Brown has a fair probability of getting this nomination; but I don't want to be quoted. This is printed in the greatest confidence. I never knew a man absolutely devoid of information who did not tell the nothing he knew with the remark, *sotto voce*: "This must not be printed!" As if every jackass' whimper was worth the precious monumentalization of type-metal.

LYMAN TRUMBULL

has nothing whatever said to his prejudice, except the remark from some Democrats that his positive attitude on Reconstruction would make him objectionable to the Bourbons. The same remark would apply to any of the Twelve Apostles. Mr. John Van Buren, Governor Hoffman's Secretary, has written here that the whole force and chance of this movement lie in its rigid confinement to Republican men and Republican influences. He says:

"Fear not! Go on with your Convention in the Liberal and Reform spirit in which you began it. Make a candidate as best seems right and wise to you! The great bulk of our party will help you out, croaking notwithstanding."

I am told that Mr. Trumbull will get the personal support of General McClernand, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Shutt, and several other Illinois Democrats whose names I forget. Trumbull's position is, that he does not want the nomination unless the feeling of the Convention be decided for him. Mr. Schurz, Mr. Koerner, and a large part of the German vote are with him. He is less discussed here than any other candidate, because his friends are of the quiet, intellectual, citizen sort, who would not trail his name in the dust of a huzza, and prefer to let him be Lyman Trumbull as we know him, rather than President by any tricks or violence.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S

possibilities lie wholly in combination, or in the after-thought of the Convention. He has hoped to come in on the home stretch, and there have been rumors that the Eastern interest of Fenton, Greeley & Co. has combined with him. Fenton, by the way, is a cousin of Sam Carey, the great water-rat and fog horn of Cincinnati. Some of the New York men who arrived to-day say that Fenton has no power to hand away the vote of New York, and thus the New York people will come here for Horace Greeley with general unanimity. Fenton's crowd will consist of Merritt, Palmer, Barnum, et al.

MR. GREELEY

has not been denounced by anybody, and Washington McLean and other Democrats here speak highly of him. If he could be nominated, there would be general expressions of pleasure.

A SUPPOSITION.

Suppose Fenton and McClure did possess power enough to give New York and Pennsylvania to Davis, as is alleged, then, with the two Virginias, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and some Southern support, David would have come near enough to greatness to make him unhappy for the rest of his life.

A SUSPICION.

I have suspected all along that the Gratz Brown column had some such man as Governor Price, or somebody, to produce at the eleventh hour; they talk mysteriously. Brown's strength is well gathered up, earnest, and loyal to him. He is due himself to-night.

ENGINEERS.

Leonard Swett and John Defrees are piloting Davis' fortunes; Whitelaw Reid will work out Greeley's; Ohio is the queer State. It will be overwhelmingly for Adams. There is a very respectable undertow for J. D. Cox. Trumbull's choice is between Cox and Adams. Governor Palmer's son is here, and also A. W. Edwards, editor of the Carlinville *Democrat*, two comely birds of the air, who are as devoted to Governor Palmer as anybody else to his friend. There are many instances of touching devotion here. Human nature never appears so disinterested as on great occasions of the distribution of honors.

ORIGINAL ADVICE.

I have some original advice to give. I hope it will be taken in good part. Don't tell anybody! It is this:

Keep perfectly cool! The hen is laying the egg. No quality of advice can delay the egg or benefit the hen. I got this from the hen herself in an interview.

AN INTERVIEW.

Speaking of interviews, I have had one. I had it on the fly. It was with a former great Chicagoan, burnt out by the fire. He says he invented the interviewing business. This is his own style: The Managing Editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, J. B. McCullagh, late "Mack," the correspondent, and last proprietor of the defunct Chicago *Republican*, is in the city.

"Mack," said the distinguished representative of the present letter, "why is the *Missouri Democrat* opposing the movement it began?" It used to be the lion of the Tribe of Judah, and now it coos Grant like a turtle."

"Oh! we are all opposed to Grant," said Mack, "but when the Fishbacks got the paper its course had been defined. Now we have to keep up our consistency."

"How is Missouri going?"

"Missouri is sure for the candidate here. It would vote for Sterling Price if he were alive, the same way. That's the reason it seems to me useless to nominate Gratz Brown. You can have that State for anybody. You ought to put up somebody to carry Illinois or Ohio. Those are the key-States. I don't think any of the candidates named are strong enough. Trumbull is the best."

"What strength will Brown come to the Convention with?"

"All the States west of the Mississippi, and Kentucky and Tennessee. Between here and St. Louis there are three zones,—the Adams zone, the Davis zone, and the Brown zone. There is no agreement and very little charity amongst the partisans of these."

"Will the Old Hunker Democrats support Brown if he be nominated?"

"In Missouri, yes. But Tom Hendricks and McDonald, of Indiana, told me yesterday that they wouldn't take Adams. They want Trumbull or Davis."

"What do you think of Davis?"

"He would get votes and be a Whig President. George Morgan is an ass for putting him up. Jim Robinson and the Chicago *Times* cooked up this nomination with Morgan. Old Davis is the only man named who would bleed freely for the campaign. He could afford to spend $100,000. The force of this movement lies entirely amongst the supporters of Brown and Trumbull. Davis and Palmer are trading on it. Adams don't know anything about the United States. I don't believe he ever crossed the Allegheny Mountains. He has studied his countrymen through a telescope at Harvard University."

"Will the *Democrat* support Grant?"

"It must. We found the bed made, and we will lie our best in it."

Mack emphasized the word *lie*, and, with a bewitching smile, this gifted cosmopolitan lad then proceeded to go up stairs, as he said, to "make copy."

N. B.—I'll tell you something. Don't tell. Lewis Baber is out for Groesbeck. If you don't know who Lewis Baber is, I reply: He is the nephew of Justice Swain, of the Supreme Court. He is the man who made Lincoln's nomination sure by republishing his debate with Douglas, getting up the Cincinnati, Columbus and New York speech occasions for Lincoln, and sending a Ben Wade delegation to Chicago to neutralize those in apparent favor of Ben Wade.

M. Halstead, author of the "Blue Maid of the Miamis," and editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says that Baber's letter ought to be published. I send it to you as a codicil, therefore.

GATH.

LEWIS BABER ON THE CONVENTION.

The selection of candidates for President seems to be narrowed to Adams, Groesbeck, Davis, Trumbull, and Gratz Brown, and the only question with any earnest and sincere friend of the Cincinnati movement should be as to who is the strongest candidate, for all will undoubtedly stand square on the resolutions of the above platform, and nothing is made for the cause of Reform by disparaging criticism as to any of these distinguished gentlemen. Gross injustice has been done to Justice Davis by insinuations that he paid, or caused his friends to pay, the expenses of the delegates to the Labor Reform Convention in Columbus. No one that knows Judge Davis, who is one of the purest and most honest of men, could believe the assertion, for it is notorious that he was nominated in the Labor Reform Convention without any agency of his own, and chiefly to prevent the selection of Wendell Phillips, or some impracticable man, who would have held on as a third candidate in any event, without regard to the necessity of securing an effective union on one candidate of all the opponents to Grant's re-election. Judge Davis did more to secure Lincoln's nomination than any other man; he was his life long friend, and belonged to the Republican party from its organization, and now has more personal popularity with its members than any other man in Illinois. Lincoln, Douglas, Davis, and Trumbull all started poor young lawyers together, and Davis acquired his present wealth by lucky purchases of real estate in Chicago, at an early day. In his decision as a Supreme Judge, in the legal tender cases, he simply, in accordance with his own judgment, followed the decisions of the Supreme Courts of *all* the States where the question had been raised, in which he was backed by Justices Swayne and Miller, and in no manner is responsible for Grant packing the Court after the *first* decision by the appointment of Strong and Bradley, and his name stands before the Cincinnati Convention on a basis equal to any other as to his integrity and record as a Republican. Circumstances may prevent him from being considered the strongest candidate, for it is important that the nominee be not *objectionable* to any large segment of voters whose support is essential to success. For this *very reason* Trumbull and Gratz Brown may not be available as Presidential candidates. The former because in his long public record he has taken positions and given votes that may be *used* against him; while the latter is thought, not to have *that* weight of public reputation necessary to head a great National movement looking to the reorganization of the present political parties of the country. Gov. Brown, however, possesses an element of strength as the *first* successful leader of the Missouri movement, and has great power with the German Republican element, on whose votes the coming Presidential contest will turn, and his claims, therefore, cannot be overlooked in any ticket that may be made, and his name has been suggested from many sources for Vice President on a ticket with Adams or Groesbeck. These two last-named candidates seem now to be the most prominent, the former with the prestige of his great name, and undoubted acceptability as an unobjectionable candidate, while the latter has the advantage of being a Western man, to which section public sentiment has heretofore generally assigned the candidate. Indeed, Adams and Groesbeck are men very much of the same sort, and in choosing between them it may be difficult to determine who is most available. It looks now that the candidate against Grant, provided the Democratic party acquiesce in the Cincinnati nomination, will carry all the Southern States, except South Carolina and Mississippi, making one hundred and fifteen electoral votes, which, with New York, thirty-four; New Jersey, nine; Indiana, fourteen; Oregon, three, and Nevada, three, make one hundred and seventy-eight votes; one less than necessary to a choice, provided no State is counted out by the Grant Congress, in an Electoral College of three hundred and fifty-seven. It is, therefore, necessary to success that California or one of the great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Illinois be carried; for it is pretty certain that no New England State will vote against Grant anyhow.

From these facts it is apparent that the fight must be made in Ohio and Illinois, for the cry of Protection will save Pennsylvania to Grant. Again, the German element in the West is becoming very restive under the restrictive temperance laws copied from Massachusetts, and already Governor Palmer's signature of the Illinois Liquor law has made him an unavailable candidate on any ticket where the German voters hold the *balance* of power, and it may be well to examine whether some hunter-up of *old* documents may not, in the course of a Presidential campaign, find a *point* in this matter which may be used to the prejudice of Adams in connection with Maine law legislation in his own State. The alleged attempt of Democratic leaders to dictate the candidate to the Cincinnati Convention, has doubtless been used to the prejudice of Judge Davis, and it is a curious coincidence as a development of human nature that all the prominent Democratic leaders who have been talked of as candidates for the Presidency, together with their friends, suggest and prefer that a Republican should be nominated at Cincinnati, while the Republicans, who are divided between Adams, Davis, Gratz Brown, and Greeley, if they cannot get their own choice, prefer Groesbeck as a second choice to any of the Republican rivals. This was exactly the position of affairs between Seward, Chase, Bates, Cameron, and Wade at the Chicago Convention in 1860, when Lincoln, who stood as second choice, was nominated, because he was unobjectionable to the friends of either of the other candidates. The Cincinnati *Commercial* in its editorial of the 21st inst. very clearly recognizes this fact in declaring that "many earnest men in all parts of the country are of opinion that the very best nomination that the Cincinnati Convention could make for the Presidency, would be that of the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck," and adds, itself, "Next to Adams, Groesbeck is the man." A very striking contrast to the course of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a few months ago, in getting up an enthusiasm in favor of Tom Scott for President, for fear that a Ohio man *other* than its *own* favorite might become the available candidate, and therefore labored to forestall events by showing that Groesbeck was not even thought of in his own city in connection with the Presidency. Liberal Republicans all over Ohio and elsewhere express great readiness to vote for Groesbeck as Adams' other candidate named. The trouble will be with the leaders of the Democratic party, who did not relish the bold and open stand in favor of recognizing the Constitutional amendments.

In view of the difference of opinion that will arise as to the available candidate for President it may be expedient simply to lay down a platform and call for a Convention of all who are willing to support a President nominated on the issues thus made, to assemble after the nomination of Grant at Philadelphia and then name a ticket. It was by *such* a call that the Republican party was originally organized and the Union party in Ohio was formed, with the accession of Brough, Todd, Groesbeck and other War Democrats, with a numerous rank and file to back them. A cooperation in good faith of all who think alike can be attained by the exercise of wisdom and prudence, but if the exclusive policy is to be pursued, and the decree of ostracism is to be pronounced against all Democrats, without regard to their position as Liberals, then the Liberals of that party will go to the National Convention that will assemble under the call of the Democratic National Committee, to be issued on the 8th of May next, from New York, and effect the nomination of William S. Groesbeck for President, and Governor Parker for Vice President, and set the country take the responsibility of re-electing President Grant.

THE NEW YORK PRESS AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Very large delegations from New York and adjacent cities have departed for Cincinnati within the last forty-eight hours, and the action of the coming Convention is the universal topic of discussion. Grant organs publish columns of telegrams from Cincinnati representing the probability of the Convention ending in a row, and that obscure candidates will be nominated. The *Times* says the gathering will take its place in history as the most incongruous assortment of piebald politicians the country has ever seen. Ben Wood's paper to-day denounces the Adams letter as scornful and supercilious, and says Trumbull has been the author of too many radical measures. Like the Grant organs, the remnants of Tammany desire the action of the Cincinnati Convention to be feeble in nominations, and both are asserting daily that the weakest candidates are exhibiting the greatest popularity.

WILSON, OF IOWA, AS CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Upon inquiry of General Dodge, of Iowa, as to the truth of the published statement that he has received a letter from a prominent politician in Ohio pledging that delegation to Wilson, of Iowa, after ex-Governor Denison, he states that he has not received letters from any one pledging delegates or giving an opinion that they would go for Mr. Wilson. He has received letters from personal friends in Ohio, not delegates, who have stated that Wilson, of Iowa, was their preference after Denison, as Mr. Wilson is an Ohioan.

THE ALBANY ARGUS OPPOSES THE NOMINATION OF MR ADAMS.

ALBANY, April 28.—The *Argus* of to-morrow will contain an article on the subject of the Cincinnati Convention, which distinctly repudiates, in the name of the party, the recent assumptions of the New York *World*. After acknowledging the high personal and public character of Mr. Adams, which even his ungracious letter cannot affect, it goes on to say: "We will not imitate the fault we censure by assuming to pledge the Democracy of the State for any candidate, but, for our own part, we feel, and we find that so many participate in the sentiment that we regard it as general, that the sympathies of the Democracy of New York are with the great West. For a public man to have lived in the great Valley of the Mississippi, shared its growth and development, and anticipated its destiny, is almost a Democratic education. If the Democratic party is to take part in the political revolution, it must ally itself with the growing and generous West where lies the future of the Republic, and not with sections that have lost their energy and enthusiasm, and dwell only in the dead past."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—A large delegation from Arkansas and West Tennessee, for the Cincinnati Convention, left this afternoon. Among the former are a number of colored delegates.

FORT WAYNE, April 28.—The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Road will run a special train, and make excursion rates for those attending the Cincinnati Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, April 28.—Quite a large number of citizens, of both political parties, left here last night and to-night, for Cincinnati. Among them were representatives from Carlinville, Lincoln, and other points on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Thus far 103 tickets have been sold to passengers for Cincinnati. Senator Schurz left for that city yesterday, and Senators Fenton, Trumbull, and Tipton, will follow to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28.—The Liberal Republicans of Columbia held a meeting yesterday, and elected the following delegates to Cincinnati: W. K. Greenfield, E. W. Wheeler, Samuel A. Pearce Jr., and Nicholas Shelton.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—A large number of Kansas delegates to the Cincinnati Convention arrived here to-day. Some of them left to-night and the remainder will start to-morrow. Quite a number of St. Louisans also left to-night, and a great crowd will leave to-morrow and Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A private telegram from New Orleans, received to-day, says that Governor Warmoth, and about sixty-five of his partisans, white and colored, left last night for Cincinnati.

All the parishes of Louisiana will be represented in the Republican State Convention, to be held on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It is further stated that the colored voters, with the exception of the few holding office under Warmoth, are enthusiastic for Grant.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Monday evening, April 29, 7:30 p. m., at Union Park Hall, corner Lake and Wood-sts. Work on the P. and M. E. By order of M. E. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. B. B.

Maurice Mayer Lodge No. 105.—Members of this lodge please take notice that our regular meeting will be held again every Monday at 8 o'clock p. m., at our new hall, No. 275 Wabash-av., Room 14. A large attendance is expected, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the President, Sal. Shiffman, Recording Secretary.

CROCKERY.

At Retail.

BURLEY & TYRRELL

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

Have fully resumed business, and are now opening a complete stock of

FRENCH CHINA,

Crockery, Glassware,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

Silver-Plated Goods, etc.

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I will buy a limited amount of claims against this Company. T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

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Adjusted claims in above Company purchased, By GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS At FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE.

Inquire at 143 Adams-st., between LaSalle and Clark. J. D. DECKERT, or C. E. JENKINS.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st., AGENTS FOR THE UNION IRON COMP'Y Buffalo, N. Y., (Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works), MANUFACTURERS OF Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

PIG IRON!

We have on hand, and for sale, a limited amount of LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL and SCOTCH PIG IRON, Which we desire to close out AT ONCE, having to change locations May 1.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market-st.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS, Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails, MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE. MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST. (One Block South of Old Location.) CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE.

Go to that Great AUCTION SALE! This Monday Morning.

A special train leaves the Illinois Central Depot at 10.30 a. m. 50 Handsome Houses & Lots WILL BE SOLD.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to Ashland-av.

The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

S. J. WALKER, No. 183 West Washington-st.

To Capitalists and Hotel Men.

We are the owners of that desirable property on West Lake-st (204 feet), facing Union Park (184 feet), base 132 feet, referred to in The Tribune of last Sunday as the best location on the West Side for a Hotel.

We are now ready to negotiate with responsible parties for the erection of a Hotel thereon, as follows:

We will put the lot (unencumbered) at its real value against sufficient capital to build the Hotel, and share in the ownership of the whole property on a fair and equitable basis. We have a similar proposition from a heavy furniture dealer to furnish it as above, and all that is now wanting is the money to build the building. Address or call on

KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON ELLIS AV.

One of the best built houses in that part of the city. Milwaukee brick, stone trimmings. Contains 12 rooms besides 2 bath rooms. Hot and cold water in all the chambers. Gas and Gas Fixtures. A good furnace and range set in brick, and in all respects a first-class house. Apply to HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.

Nice Two-Story Cottage At Hyde Park, FOR SALE, on easy terms. Lot 68x148, on a corner near the station, east of the railroad. Possession May 1. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

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Rathbone's Stoves

Are favorably known all over the United States, and no house is complete without one. Among their most popular patterns are the

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In large variety, at their wholesale salesrooms, 30 & 32 South Canal-st.

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Retailed by prominent dealers in the city and country.

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WM. W. STRONG, Fashionable FURNITURE, [Late 93 Randolph-st.,] 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

IRON FOUNDRY, corner Halsted and Carroll sts., or will sell Engine, Boiler, Cranes, etc., at a bargain. FORD, MANUFACTURING CO., 50 West Washington-st.

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J. D. ROBERTSON, Wholesale & Retail STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND Commercial Printer, 379 Wabash-av.

Has just received a large line of Goods, and offers them at prices that defy competition. My line of goods are the cheapest to be found in the city, and the trade generally are invited to call and examine my

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I have also on hand a large stock of Letter and Note Paper.

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Envelopes, Bill Head Cases, Pocket Books, Check Cutters, Inkstands, Blank Books, and a general assortment of Stationery, at the very lowest prices. Call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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Three stores and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., 20x100 each. Possession May 1.

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JOHN C. HAINES, FRANK B. TOBEY,
DAVID A. GAGE,

This Bank will be prepared, on and after Monday, April 29th, to do a general Savings Bank and Safe Deposit business. Having purchased the well-tried vaults of the Fidelity Safe Depository, the business of that department will be conducted as heretofore, the corporation receiving trunks, valuable packages, and other special deposits and renting safes at reasonable rates.

Thomas B. Bryan, (the founder of the Fidelity Safe Depository), and John C. Haines, (with fourteen years' experience in the business of Savings Banking), will have personal and special supervision and direction of the entire business of the institution.

Until the completion of the new bank structure the Savings Bank will be at the Fidelity Safe Depository, 143 East Randolph-st., opposite the Court House.

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Notice to Shippers.

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Are now prepared to receive and forward with despatch all freight for Escanaba, Negaunee, Ishpeming, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, etc. Reliable and prompt transportation and low rates to the LUMBER and MINING country of Northern Wisconsin, Peninsula, and Lake Superior. For further information, rates, etc., apply to H. WARFIELD, Cont'g Agent C. & N. W. Railway, 45 Market-st. C. C. WHEELER, G. F. Agent. M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

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Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sittings in the Union Park Congregational Church will be sold to the highest bidder, this MONDAY EVENING, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Arnold's & French Ink At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 141 Wabash-av.

NEW YORK.

The Opening of Public Libraries on Sunday.

Full Report of Henry Ward Beecher's Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 22.

In the letter which I sent you yesterday, I mentioned that there has been much talk and no little feeling lately on the question of opening the Public Libraries on Sunday. The subject is one which has been much agitated in other cities, even saintly Boston having conceded so much to the growing liberality of the age as to admit that it is barely possible that it might be desirable to strive to save to decency and usefulness some of those young men who otherwise would be given over to rum and rowdyism. In no city has the experiment of opening the Free Libraries on Sunday yet been tried, save in one. Philadelphia—staid, right-angled old Quaker City as it is—has been the first to set the example, and the result has been so good as to win over even those who were formerly the most bitter opponents of the scheme. For years there has been in our city a constantly-increasing demand that the literary advantages of the Libraries be offered to the people every day in the week, and not churlishly withheld on the very one day when there are thousands eager to use those privileges which their constant occupation with other duties forbids them to enjoy at any other time. This demand at last became so urgent that it could be no longer ignored, and the managers of the Public Libraries, on inviting an expression from the reading public, found the majority in favor of Sunday freedom so overwhelming that they have determined to accede to the popular request. Desiring, however, that their judgment should first receive the stamp of pulpit-approbation appeal was made to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to make a public speech on the theme. This he did last night, at Cooper Institute, before an audience which, for culture and intelligence, was never surpassed in New York, and which, in numbers, was only limited by the capacity of the building. As this question must soon be brought up before citizens for decision, and as it is a subject which reaches down to the very roots of our civilization, and the proper setting of which must very seriously affect the status of the coming generations as to intelligence and morality, the opinions of such men thereon cannot be too widely disseminated, and must, I think, be of special interest to the good people of the Lake City. I therefore send you a fuller report of Mr. Beecher's speech than you will find in any of our own journals, as their reports, being of necessity hastily transcribed in the middle of the night, could not have the benefit of the careful and full copying-out and thorough revision I have been able to give the report I have just

POLITICAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The weather at Cincinnati is debilitating, but, in certain senses, exquisite. We have had sunshine all day long, and the thermometer to-day stood 73 degrees at 10 o'clock a. m., and got up to 80 at noon.

There are a very good number of distinguished people in this city, but the staid citizens of Cincinnati profess to see no difference in the numbers in the streets. Parts of delegations from almost every part of the country have arrived.

As the matter of nominations stands, to-night, it may be set down as follows: Justice Davis will probably have the largest number of votes assembled for any one candidate in the first ballot, but not enough to elect him. Governor Gratz Brown will also appear with a well massed collection of votes from Missouri and contiguous States. He will also lack enough votes to bring him the nomination. The strength of Trumbull, on the first ballot, is perhaps not to be so great as was supposed two days ago, but he has larger reserves for future ballots, and a great part of the Democratic opposition to his name has passed away, in view of the general respect paid on second thought to his high personal character and his consistent course, and perhaps, also, in a measure to the letters received here from such eastern politicians as John Van Buren, who was Governor Hoffman's Private Secretary, saying that Trumbull will be as good as any man yet named. Horace Greeley has a number of friends in the city who seem disposed to push him. Waldo Hutchins, Sinclair Toucey, and Whitelaw Reid are the managers of his fortunes. Fenton is already scared at the rumors of a bargain with Davis and Palmer for a *quid pro quo*. The name of Chase will be advanced later in the convention. Alex. Long yesterday stated to your correspondent that Chase was not destitute of strength, which would be shown at the proper time.

The feeling in regard to a free trade plank in the Convention platform is that of conciliation. The matter will be arranged, it is generally thought, without affecting the harmony and good feeling of the body.

Preparations for the entertainment of the Convention continue on a scale commensurate with the size of the expected assembly. Accommodations for two thousand persons have been offered by private citizens to the Committee having that matter in charge. The finishing touches to the hall were given yesterday.

Your correspondent had a brief interview with George H. Pendleton, yesterday. Mr. Pendleton has been very quiet, paying very little attention to the progress of current events, and obtruding his opinions on no one. He advises the Democrats to abstain from all communication, directly or indirectly, with the Convention while it is in session. He says: "Let the Convention complete its work, and when its labor is perfected, the Democrats will accept or reject it, according as it suits their views." He declines to express preferences, and says that he believes no ten Democrats have any opinion in common in regard to candidates before this Convention or the principles which it will adopt. Gratz Brown, he believes, possesses some strength among Democrats, to which his recent able speeches have contributed greatly. Adams is a good man, but has his weak points as a candidate.

Tennessee will probably send a delegation of perhaps sixty persons. Albert Roberts, editor of the Nashville *Banner*, and Mr. Reid, Chairman of the Union Reform Association, of Nashville, have appeared as the *avant couriers*. They say that Nashville will send a delegation of twenty-five. Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and a few other places will complete the number. They favor the nomination of Adams and Trumbull on the same ticket, but do not propose to dictate. They think these candidates the strongest that can be put into the field, but would vote for others if it seemed advisable. Mississippi and Louisiana will have colored delegates. One of the two delegates present says that a prominent Mississippian, son of ex-Governor Foote, told him that the Confederates would vote for Grant, unless they put out a Liberal ticket here at Cincinnati, so much are they disgusted with regular Democratic politicians. Although Tennessee is now Democratic, there is a large element of that party which would be glad to have old party lines entirely annihilated and a new deal all around.

In a letter written a few days ago, Emerson Etheridge expresses the opinion that the nomination of Greeley as Vice President would bring to the new movement the Convention should be composed entirely of ment at least 250,000 additional votes. He says that Republicans, and that no Democrat ought to be sent. He regards the nomination of Judge Davis as having been rendered impossible by the indorsement he has already received from Democratic papers and prominent Democrats.

The feeling in Kentucky is not very well defined as yet. Covington will send a large delegation. They will favor the nomination of either Adams or Trumbull. It is expected that Lexington and Frankfort will send Gratz Brown delegations, and these cities, being in the vicinity of his old home, will not send delegates. It is said Louisville will send delegates, but the number is not yet shadowed. Cassius M. Clay will appear with a delegation from Madison County. The first choice of General Burbridge for a candidate for the Presidency is Charles Sumner. Beaston, Rinals, ex-Governor Fisk, and many others of the Covington Radicals will go for Grant. The aggregate of the Kentucky delegation will be large in numbers and eminently respectable as a society.

The whole number from Minnesota will not exceed thirty, and nearly half of these will be Germans, who will follow the lead of Schurz. The preferences of the others were indicated in a previous despatch. The delegation will insist upon a strict apportionment in proportion to the Congressional representation of each State.

The Michigan delegation will be here on Monday with their minds made up to vote for Governor Blair and Greeley on the same ticket. The latest rumor is that Greeley will not come to Cincinnati, but the denial is little regarded.

There is said to be a strong opposition to Adams in Indiana, especially among the lawyers.

The German press of Cincinnati is a unit for the liberal movement. In a further conversation with your correspondent, Fred Hassaurek, editor of the *Volksblatt*, expressed his views fully in regard to the German situation. He says that they all favor Adams and think that his letter has improved his chances. Mr. Hassaurek says that he himself has no personal preference for Adams, but considers him the strongest man. There is a class of impracticables among the Germans who desire a few absurdities and impossibilities. Among these is Judge Stallo, an able German lawyer of this city, who has already drawn up a resolution and will try to get it into the platform of the Convention, removing the temperance question out of the sphere of politics. Hecker, of Illinois, will assist in doing the same thing, and will also have a hobby about recognizing the deity in the Constitution. Mr. Hassaurek says that Cox's Oberlin letter would alienate from him many negro votes if he were nominated. Palmer would also lose the support of most of the Germans for having signed the new Temperance law in Illinois. He asserts that Palmer's course has been inconsistent, as it was understood he would support Grant until Fessing and Slater opposed his re-nomination for Governor, when he went over to the Liberals. The Germans are determined to get the temperance question out of politics, if possible, and will scratch any candidate who favors a temperance law. Many German Democrats are so anxious for a new deal that they will vote for a new Liberal candidate in preference to a regular Democratic nominee. If Adams were nominated and the Democrats afterwards put a candidate in the field a large number of Germans would vote for the Philadelphia candidate, their views on that subject being similar to those expressed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Numerous men of character and influence were added to the large number already in the city on the arrival of the trains this evening. About one hundred came from the Eastern States, principally from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Hon. David A. Wells arrived at the Burnet House and was duly interviewed. He says four of the New England States will go for Adams and Trumbull on the same ticket. The feeling in their favor has spread like wild-fire within the last week. He does not think there will be any difficulty about inserting a revenue reform plank in the platform of the Convention. Besides Mr. Wells there came from Connecticut, by the same train, David Clark, of Hartford; T. M. Allyn, formerly Mayor of that city; David Gallup, formerly President of the Assembly, and the Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*.

The National Free Trade League is represented by Mahlon Sands, the Secretary, and Henry D. Floyd.

Whitlaw Reid came last night, and, with Waldo Hutchins, is stopping at the Burnett House. Judge Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, in this State, is stopping at the St. James. Gordon L. Ford, of Brooklyn, is at the Burnett House. Theodore Tilton conceals his hyperion curls and front of Jove in the private and retired mansion of a friend. He will support Greeley. From Boston we also have, by the night train, General W. F. Bartlett, William Endicott, and Gamaliel Bradford. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican* is in the city, the guest of Murat Halstead. He says that the chances of Adams at the East are excellent. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York *Nation*, came with the rest, and is stopping at the house of a friend. Ben Perley Poore and daughter are stopping at the Burnett House. The Boston *Advertiser* is to be represented by Delano L. Goddard, an accomplished journalist. Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, who runs more spindles than any other manufacturer in the country, but nevertheless a Free Trader, has arrived. A. D. Manson, of Bangor, is the first instalment of the Maine delegation.

The Chicago men occupy convenient quarters at the Burnett House, and are much visited. There are now on the books of that hotel the names of the following gentlemen: N. K. Fairbank, H. W. Bishop, Leonard Swett, S. M. Moore, Andre Matteson, of the Chicago *Times*. A. A. Croffut, of the *Post*, is stopping at the Walnut Street House. The Illinois branch of the Free Trade League is represented by S. T. K. Prime, its Secretary.

Those who now insist upon stopping at the hotels, have to take up with very elevated and inconvenient quarters.

Among those not mentioned above are General Cochrane, of New York, who also came to-night, and is stopping at one of the hotels. Numerous arrivals are expected to-night and to-morrow. On Monday the town will be crowded.

DELEGATES FROM WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 27.—The following delegates to the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati have been appointed by the Committee designated a week ago: O. B. Hazeltine, of Manomanie; R. P. Main, and E. W. Dwight, of Oregon; John Estes, of Stoughton; and Major H. A. Tenney, of this city. Others are expected to attend.

[To the Associated Press.]

MADISON, April 27.—A delegation of about twenty-five members left this city, this afternoon, for the Cincinnati Convention.

OHIO.

Fire at Akron and Steubenville—Safe Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 27.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, an unfinished dwelling house on North Fourth street, owned by William Owser, was entirely destroyed by fire; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, about $1,200.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—A fire at Akron, Ohio, this morning, entirely destroyed the office of the Akron Beacon, together with bearing stores of O. E. Lamoughes, J. B. Storer & Co., and H. S. Atkey. Loss about $50,000, partly insured.

The safe in the store of Davis & Bro., Findley, O., was robbed this afternoon, of $1,500 in greenbacks, the property of J. S. Rothchild, U. S. Revenue Collector.

TOLEDO, April 27.—M. M. Greene, Vice President of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, has been in this city for a couple of days conferring with our citizens with reference to the construction of a road from Columbus to Toledo, in connection with that road, and this afternoon addressed a public meeting on the subject at the Board of Trade. He has just passed by private conveyance over the entire route, and found all the people alive to the enterprise, and regarded the success of the movement as highly probable. He says the proposed road would open to Toledo forty miles of railway through solid coal. A resolution was adopted approving the enterprise and providing for a committee to co-operate therewith.

The President and Directors of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway were in this city, to-day, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for depot accommodations for that road, now under construction.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The *Chronicle*, of this city, whose editor is Executive Clerk of the Senate, makes the assertion, this morning, that it is a fact within the knowledge of the editor that Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, paid forty thousand dollars to secure his election to the United States Senate.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN

this morning, in an article on Grant and the opposition, has the following: "No President has ever so administered the affairs of his office that fault could not be found with him, but we hold it true that General Grant has acted wisely, considerately, and faithfully for the honor and interest of the people. He has some injudicious friends, men (who apparently have adopted the rule or ruin policy of the anti-bellum Democracy; but the conservative good sense of the party frowns upon them, and the President has more than once resented their pretence of dictating to the party in his name. That same independent sentiment can object to some matters which the opposition seize upon to bolster up the Cincinnati movement." It would rather that he had no military officers about the White House, and that he did not retain in the diplomatic service Butler at Alexandria, and Kramer at Copenhagen; and, most of all, it feels that the blunder of setting up the absurd indirect claims against England should never have been committed, and should now be retracted as speedily as we can recede from the untenable position that has been assumed. Just so far as the bolters can compel the correction of minor evils that exist in the Administration, we shall welcome their efforts, even if we can feel no sympathy for the movement that grows out of the personal ambitions and grievances of heretofore prominent men in the party.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee strips in Kansas. Passed.

The bill approving the act of the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, authorizing the people to vote aid to railroads, was called up, briefly discussed, and laid over.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the Deficiency Appropriation bill, came up.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill amendatory of the Enforcement act. Lost.

The pending question on the Deficiency bill was Mr. Frelinghuysen's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's amendments restricting jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in suit for the value of captured or abandoned property, was rejected after considerable discussion.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, for the purpose of proceeding with other business. Carried—yeas, 22; nays, 20.

Mr. MORTON then moved to take up the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

Mr. COLE opposed the motion, and moved to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The motion of Mr. Morton was lost, and the Naval Appropriation bill proceeded with. Among amendments reported by the Committee and adopted are the following: For surveying in the Pacific, $50,000; providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war. For making charts, $20,000.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment appropriating $3,000 for comparing tables of planets discovered by American astronomers.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate. The amendments of the Committee, providing the number of hours constituting a day's work at Navy Yards shall be the same as shall be usual and customary in private employments in the vicinity of such Navy Yards, was rejected.

The bill was laid aside and the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up and read a second time, and unimportant amendments agreed to.

The Senate then without further action adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES' motion to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock and adjourn at 5 o'clock, was adopted.

Mr. WARD addressed the House questioning the sincerity of Congress in regard to the passage of any bill to reduce taxation.

Mr. BECK reiterated the statement [illegible] frequently made by him that the War Department had received in the last five years $138,000,000 which had not been properly accounted for.

Mr. DAWES sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, a communication from General Meigs stating that all money received by the War Department had been paid into the Treasury.

Mr. BECK claimed that Meigs' letter showed that there had been $105,000,000 spent by the War Department in excess of appropriations in the last six years.

Mr. WOOD resumed the floor, and proceeded with his argument on the Tariff bill. He defended and justified his former vote in favor of free tea and coffee, and presented arguments in support of abolishing duties on those articles of universal consumption.

Mr. BURCHARD, member of a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means followed in an argument in support of the bill.

The tariff discussion was continued by Mr. Slater.

After the Committee rose Mr. WILLARD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill amendatory of the law pensioning soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, and moved that it be printed and recommitted. He explained that it struck out limitations as to length of service, and as to participation in the rebellion. The removal of these limitations, it was estimated, would admit 10,000 persons additional to the benefits of the bill. It also extended the benefits of the law to all widows of soldiers of 1812 who were married prior to Jan. 1, 1825. This extension would apply to several thousand persons.

Mr. HOLMAN remarked that the bill was manifestly just, and he hoped it would not be recommitted, but would be voted on now.

There being no objection, the bill was passed. Adjourned.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Cherokee Tragedy—Arrival of Troops—A Rebutting Statement.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A gentleman just from the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory, says the railroad company moved their terminus from Muskogee to Atakehotako last Monday, and found the place in possession of white desperadoes under the leadership of a man called Tiger Bill, who refused to leave. General Pope was telegraphed for assistance, and Lieutenant Quimby with a detachment of fifteen men ordered down from Fort Riley, Kansas. When this informant left, Lieutenant Quimby had arrived, and notified the outlaws to leave the Territory or suffer the consequences, but they still refused, and a collision between them and the military was imminent.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Cherokee Advocate*, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, states that the attacking party in the bloody affair at Going Snake Court House, some days ago, was the Marshal's *posse*, and that the Sheriff's guard did not fire until Proctor, the prisoner on trial, had been wounded. The assault was made by Sat. Beck, a Cherokee, interested in the prosecution of the prisoner. The Sheriff of the Going Snake District has made a lengthy and circumstantial report of the affair, and attaches the entire blame of the massacre to the United States Marshal's party.

DES MOINES.

A Railroad in Bankruptcy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., April 27.—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, for the foreclosure of a deed of trust on the DesMoines Valley Railway. The indebtedness of the road is about $4,000,000. The plaintiffs in the suit are Messrs Cowkrey, President of the DesMoines Valley Road, and Gillman the banker, of New York City. The matter will probably be contested, but if not a decree of foreclosure can be procured at the time of the United States Circuit Court next month.

JACKSONVILLE.

An Alleged Murderess Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 27.—The trial of Mrs. Mary A. Huffaker, of Virginia, Cass County, Ill., for the alleged murder of her husband, Alexander Huffaker, by poisoning, which had been in progress for several days in the Circuit Court at Beardstown, was brought to a close Thursday evening, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The case created intense excitement, and public opinion is much divided as to the justness of the verdict.

MADISON.

Concert by Ole Bull—The Capital Park Improvement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 27.—By invitation of the Faculty of the University, State officers, and many prominent citizens, Ole Bull has consented to give a concert at his home here, on the 17th of May, for the purpose of establishing a Norwegian library in the State University.

Hans Crocker having declined as one of the Capital Park Commissioners, the Governor has appointed J. D. Gurnee. Some consultation has been had as to plan and location of the new iron fence, but no decision reached.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The game of base ball to-day, between Eckford professionals and a picked nine, resulted in the defeat of the former, 16 to 11.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The return game of base ball between the Nationals of Washington, and the Baltimore Club this afternoon, was won by the latter. Score, 22 to 6.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A BREAK-UP IN CONFUSION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Methodist Zion African Conference dissolved finally, to-day, in great confusion, going to pieces over a proposition to tax each member one dollar to support the Church. When Mr. Leonard introduced this measure, several members cried "nonsense." Bishop Clinton: "Unless order is preserved, I will close this whole thing out." Brother James: "I must be heard." Brother Jones: "Sit down." Brother James: "You are one of the defaulting and delinquent agents of the last tax." Brother James and a deacon and others were on their feet in a moment, and a torrent of words flowed. Brother James fired other brethren out, and commenced an attack on every one present with vile language. Others attempted to obtain the floor. Bishop Clinton: "Don't fluster Brother James, brethren; give him time; let him pour out his whole soul." Brother James: "I don't want to pour out my whole soul. My soul is my own, and I shan't pour it out. I shall leave this Conference at once." Several voices: "Let him go; one will be sorry." Bishop Clinton: "Oh! let Brother James proceed." Brother James: "I won't tire myself out, sir." Several members: "Oh, sit down. Bag your head." Amid this disorder, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

seems to have benefited by the belligerent and indignant resignation of Colonel Hawkins, and will proceed next week to take up the cases of alleged corrupt Judges in this city. During the past week the Beach Pneumatic Railroad for Broadway has been authorized by a large vote in both Houses, and it is said, in the event of failure, that Vanderbilt's scheme for rapid transit will adopt and purchase this franchise. The Gilbert Elevated Railway bill, passed by the Assembly, has been favorably reported in the Senate. This proposes to run cars by air pressure through elevated tubes, upon routes to be established by Commissioners.

THE WORLD'S CHOICE.

The *World* continues to press the claims of Charles Francis Adams with great earnestness, saying he is almost the only Republican whose nomination at Cincinnati would not put the Democratic party on the defensive and require apologies for supporting him. He has never uttered invectives against the Democratic party which could be perpetually quoted and flung into our faces. He left the country eleven years ago, before the outbreak of the war, and since his return he has taken no part in politics. We have never assaulted him. He has never maligned or vituperated us. Above all other eminent statesmen he occupies middle ground which would permit all honest Democrats and all honest Republicans to support him.

ANOTHER INDORSEMENT.

That staid Democratic sheet, the *Journal of Commerce*, says of the Cincinnati Convention: It is possible the whole movement will break down through personal and sectional jealousies, but at present writing no one can deny that the Reform Republicans are an immense army, to whose banners thousands of men are daily flocking, and that the welfare of the Republic, for the next Presidential term, largely rests in their hands.

INCREASED MORTALITY.

The attention of the authorities is universally called to the general bad sanitary condition of this city, and especially streets, heaped up with the winter's accumulation of filth. The *Bulletin* says the unpleasant fact is apparent that the death-rate here is altogether out of proportion to that of leading European cities. During the week ending April 6, deaths in London were 1,569, in a population approaching 4,000,000; and in New York, 705, in a population scarcely 1,000,000. The annual death-rate in London last year, was 22 per 1,000; in New York, 33 per 1,000. We are but little better than on a par with the proverbially unhealthy cities of East India, Madras for instance, where deaths for the week ending March 9 were 38 per 1,000 population. Paris, Brussels, and all great Continental cities are ahead of us. Rome only excepted.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The London *Standard*, received by to-day's foreign mail, remarks: We must presume Prince Bismarck intended to make a durable peace, but it is quite clear he has imposed upon France a peace which it is practically impossible she should keep. The sacrifices exacted from her are too great. They are so "ingeniously" contrived as to make submission to the new settlement almost impossible. There is not only this question of the indemnity which remains to provoke irritation and to challenge conflict, but there is that large annexation of thoroughly French provinces. The lasting peace which was promised remains as far off as ever. No one believes in peace, and the fear of another war weighs like an incubus upon the industry and commerce of Europe.

The movement for an advance of agricultural wages, says the London *Times*, appears to be spreading into districts very far from Warwickshire, and very unlike it. There is agitation, thus far of a temperate character, in the purely agricultural county, Worcester. The farmers of Cambridgeshire have met in anticipation of danger. The laborers of East Dorset have demanded better wages, with a threat of a strike. Laborers between Norwich and Great Yarmouth are on the move, and there is a "lookout" for shorter hours, as well as better wages in Lincolnshire.

A letter from Vienna, dated April 10, says the World's Exposition, to be held there in 1873, begins already to occupy the minds of people there. Two thousand men are employed on the building, which is to consist of one long gallery, twenty-five metres in width, by about 900 in length, with twenty cross-galleries, each sixteen metres wide, and 200 long. The space between the cross galleries can also be used, and there are to be several supplementary buildings for works of art, machinery, etc., but the main feature is a rotunda. This dome is to have a span of 102 metres, double that of St. Peter's at Rome, and to weigh about 2,000 tons, the material being iron. Scott Russell has the architecture in charge. There is plenty of room, more than five times as much space being available as in the building at Paris.

THE COMING COMET.

The rumor that a comet will strike the earth, next August, has produced an important article at Florence, from the celebrated astronomer, Prof. G. B. Donati, regarding the probabilities of any such event. Donati says the small comet of Biela has often crossed the earth's orbit, at intervals of between six and seven years, and, if still existing, should cross the orbit about this year on the 28th of August, but distant from the earth one hundred and ten million miles. The fact is, however, that the comet Biela was not seen when due in 1866 and 1855, and when last seen, had separated into two masses as if becoming dissipated in space. Donati thinks it probable this comet has broken up, and much of it may have already fallen on the earth in small fragments. If it should approach very near the earth in one mass, he says it would take a position like the moon, and be a satellite of the earth. No comets, either large or small, are observable at present. Other comets have disappeared after periodical visits for ages, and Donati considers it likely the comet of Biela has been scattered into meteors and will be seen no more. In any case he thinks all comets too small to come into any alarming collision with the earth.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

Events the past week in financial circles were more important than for some weeks. The monetary situation has been characterized by increased ease, and call loans have been done chiefly at 4 to 7 per cent, although there have been exceptions at 4@5c, and 1-32 to 1-16. There has been a moderate inflow of currency during the week, chiefly in National Bank notes. The large gain in legal tenders was due chiefly to a return of $4,000,000 of currency from "lock up." The exports of specie for the week were $1,715,619, the bulk of which was taken out yesterday. Foreign exchanges have advanced to specie-shipping point, owing to small exports of cotton and other products, and the fact that Europe, for the moment, has ceased to take American securities. The price of gold has advanced from 111½ to 113½ at the close. Some parties who bought gold on speculation realized on the same, and there was a reaction from the highest point. The Government bond market advanced sharply, owing to the small supply and advance in gold.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

railway and miscellaneous speculation has been eccentric in the extreme. In a few stocks there has been marked advance and great activity, but in the bulk of the list the rise has been small. Panama advanced from 98½ to 119½; Pacific Mail from 67½ to 74½; Erie from 63½ to 73; Harlem from 124 to 130; and C., C. & I. C. from 33½ to 39½. At the close the above shares showed a general reaction from the highest point of the week. The advance in the balance of the list ranged from half to one per cent. To-day the Stock Market, at the close, suddenly became firm, and prices advanced slightly. The leading features were Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Ohios. There was very little activity in the balance of the list, and the market was generally quiet. The chief feature to-day was Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, the opening price of which was 3[illegible], after which there was a decline to 36½, and it then advanced to 39½, and closed at 38½.

MONEY

was easy throughout the day, at 6@7 per cent on call, with exceptional loans at the close at 4@5.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed up quiet and firm at 109¾ to 109½ for 60 days sterling.

GOLD.

The market for gold was lower to-day, and gold declined from 113 to 112½, closing at 112½ to 112¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet, with general reaction in prices from the highest point. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100@100½; Union Pacific, first, 89@89½; land grants, 81@82; incomes, 80@81.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour was only limited, but with light arrivals and low grades, these are better; most other grades firm but quiet. At the close the market was strong at an advance, but very quiet for low grades and steady for high grades. Holders of wheat are firmer; the demand is limited; the offerings are fair, and high prices are asked for spring to check the export inquiry. At close it was dull but firm, the demand being chiefly for export. Winter was quiet.

PORK

was very firm, and in good demand; not much stock available.

[To the Associated Press.]

SAILED FOR BREMEN.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Baron von Lederer, Austrian Minister to Washington, sailed in the steamer Hermania, to-day, for Bremen.

EXCURSION RATES.

The Erie Railway will sell excursion tickets to those desiring to attend the Soldiers' Reunion at Cleveland, May 7, 8, and 9, as follows: From New York, $15; Philadelphia, $15; Elmira, $15; Boston, $23; Owego, $12.75; Binghamton, $13.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The buildings Nos. 327 and 333 Broadway were discovered to be on fire early this morning. The flames were quickly subdued, but the stocks were largely damaged by fire and water. The building was damaged to the amount of $15,000. The first floor was occupied by Oberhalzer, Killer & Co., dry goods importers; their stock is damaged about $200,000, but fully insured. The second floor was occupied by William Skinner, silk goods; damages unknown. The upper portion was occupied by Friedlander, Stich & Co., clothiers, whose loss is unknown.

Oberhalzer & Co. estimate their loss by fire this morning at half a million or more. The stock of Goddard Bros. was damaged to the extent of $50,000; insured. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Committee spent the day in an attempt to harmonize the majority and minority reports. The former finds the charges of fraud not sustained, and the latter asserts that the gravest allegations are sustained, and states that the course of Dr. Lanahan is eminently consistent with the best interests of the Book Concern. It is not probable the Committee will agree on a report to present to the General Conference next week.

THE COLORED METHODISTS.

The African Methodist Conference finally adjourned to-day, after a session of great confusion. Several members got greatly excited, and refused to heed the Bishop's repeated calls of order. The cause of the excitement was a proposal to tax each member $1. One James attempted to speak, when Brother Jones told him to sit down, and accused him of being one of the defaulting agents of the last tax. Great uproar ensued, and the Bishop threatened to close the proceedings unless order was restored.

YOUTHFUL HOMICIDE.

Joseph Tillson, aged 12, while playing with a revolver, accidentally discharged it, fatally wounding his brother, aged 9 years.

ARREST OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas, of the United States receiving-ship Vermont, has been arrested and brought before the Civil Courts, at the suit of James B. Kane, Chaplain of the vessel, for defamation of character.

HELMBOLD.

Only $15,000 was realized from the sale of Helmbold's store yesterday. His debts to newspapers for advertising, amount to $300,000.

A PRIZE-FIGHT.

The long-talked-of fight between James Mace and Ned O'Baldwin has at length been definitely settled. A gentleman, well-known in sporting circles, who desires that his name may be withheld for the present, has consented to act as stakeholder, and has been accepted by both sides. The fight will positively take place in Virginia within sixty days. The parties will sign articles, which are to be drawn up to-day and submitted to the inspection of the backers.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

ROME, April 27.—At the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, read a despatch from Prime Minister Lanza, who proceeded to Naples, last night, rectifying estimates of killed given in the despatch read yesterday. The telegram from Minister Lanza stated only twelve persons thus far killed and twenty injured by running lava. The villages of San Sebastian and Massadsomma had been almost entirely destroyed, but the inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. The lava is now advancing toward the villages of Ponticelli, Cercola, Saint George, and Portiel, which have been abandoned by their inhabitants. People living in the towns of Torre del Greco, Resino, and Boscotrecaro also fled from their homes, as those places were threatened with destruction. Those homeless persons have been provided with temporary shelter. Yesterday the lava advanced at the rate of one kilometre an hour, but to-day its pace has slackened, while there have been a number of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano. To-day there has been no trembling of the earth.

The Chamber of Deputies authorized the Government to take the necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

NAPLES, April 27.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. The lava has already reached Cercola, and threatens other towns. The explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and towns increases. It is reasserted that many tourists, who were surrounded by the lava, have perished. King Victor Emanuel has sent aid to persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamp in the fields.

LATER.—There is no abatement of the force of the eruption. The lava continues to flow, destroying everything in its path. Explosions are distinctly heard in this city. A great panic prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 27.—A meeting was held in this city, to-day, for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject of the erection of a memorial statue of the lamented Governor General of India, Earl Mayo. The attendance was immense, and included many of the most eminent men of the Kingdom. The Duke of Edinburg presided. Speeches were made by Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Derby, and Earl Shaftesbury, in favor of the project, and in eulogy of the distinguished dead. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the memorial.

LONDON, April 27.—A telegram from Calcutta announces the arrival of Lord Northbrook, successor to the Earl of Mayo, in the Viceroyship of India.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 27.—One of the most important bills of the session was introduced in the House of Commons, last night, by Sir George Cartier. It provided for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. According to the terms by which British Columbia came into the union the road is to be commenced not later than July, 1873, and completed within ten years.

Correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, relative to Fenian claims, was laid on the table. The order of the council is a general history of Fenian invasions from 1866, and points out in what respects the United States have failed in their duty as a friendly power. The Committee further urge that communication should be had with the United States Government representing the crimes of O'Neil and other persons connected with him as would insure their being prosecuted to conviction, and the infliction of punishment commensurate with their repeated offences.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27.—A large number of members of the International Society have been arrested at Lyons.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 27—2:30 p. m.—Consols, money, 93⅛; account, 93⅛. Bonds, '62, 90½; '65, 91⅛; '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes, 55f.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d; Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Firm; California white wheat, 12s 1d@12s 4d; red Western spring, 11s 2d@11s 5d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@27s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 30s. Short ribs, 34s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—There is a moderate business doing. The trade thus far this season has been larger and more lucrative than for several years. The print market is not so active, but there is apparently more steadiness and less disposition to cut on prices. All desirable makes are in fair request at 11½@12c, while novel designs of the "Dolly Varden" style command 12½@13c. Printing cloths keep sold far in advance of production, and command extreme prices. Corset jeans are hardly so firm, at least bleached and colored Pepperell satteens are ½c lower, and selling at 10½c; Warren A denims are offered at 16c, while Blue Hill blue denims are up to 19½c. The Warren A X A do command 25c. Stripes and ticks are steady; Uncasville A stripes bring 13½@14½c, and Hamilton 18@19c. York ticks command 22@23½c for T brand, and 28c for T A A do; Cordis No 5,6, and 7 awning ticks sell at 15 and 14c respectively, while Hamilton regular sell at 23½c. Suffolk L bleached muslins 12@12½c; Indian Head, ⅞ width, 15½c; Fruit of Loom, one hundredths, 21c; Wamsutta, 20@21c, and New York Mills, 22c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—COTTON—Less active and a shade firmer; middling upland, 23½c.

FLOUR—5@10c better; fair business doing; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.50@6.90; common to good, $7.00@7.40; good to choice, $7.30@8.25; white wheat Western extra, $8.30@9.60; extra Ohio, $7.40@9.25; St. Louis, $8.00@12.00. Rye flour active and firmer; $4.10@5.20. Corn meal unchanged.

WHISKEY—Active and firm at 91½c.

WHEAT—Less active; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.65@1.67; No. 2, $1.60@1.65; winter red Western, $1.80@1.83; amber Western, $1.80@1.90; white, $1.90@2.05.

RYE—Scarce, firmer, Western in store held at 93c.

MALT—Quiet.

CORN—Less active, receipts 57,600. Western mixed afloat, 75@76½c; Yellow, 77c.

OATS—Quiet; receipts 19,000. Western in store and afloat, 51½@53c; Ohio, 51@55c.

EGGS—Unsettled. Western, 15½@16c.

LEATHER—Quiet, 28@30c; Orinaco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Firm. Unwashed, 52c; superfine pulled, 74@80c; Western, Texas, 35c.

COFFEE—Firm. Rio, 17@19½c.

SUGAR—Firm. Fair to good refining 8½@8¾c.

MOLASSES—Fair request. Porto Rico, 50@60c.

RICE—Quiet. 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75@14.00; prime, $11.00@11.25; prime mess, $13.00; mess for May, $13.50@14.00; June, $14.12½; July, $14.25@14.50. Beef unchanged. Middles firm; Cumberland, 6¾c; short ribs, 7c; short clear, 8½c; bellies, 7½@8c. Cut meats firm, hams 9½@10c; shoulders, 5½@6¼c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Heavy; new, 30@35c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@17c.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a moiety claim of $92,000 to Collector Casey, of New Orleans, and the Surveyor of the Port, and decided that the alleged informer had no claim to a portion thereof.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

The week has been one of great activity in finances and speculation generally. Gold has risen from 111⅛ a week ago to 113⅜ yesterday, though it reacted to 112⅞ to-day. The currency prices of bonds have, of course, been advanced to some extent by the advance in the price of gold, but they have not advanced in the same proportion as gold. While the currency price of '81s has advanced ⅜ per cent, 5-20s of '62 1⅛ per cent, 5-20s of '65 1½ per cent, 5-20s of '67 ⅞ of 1 per cent, and 10-40s 1 per cent, gold has advanced nearly 2 per cent. It will thus be seen that gold having advanced nearly 2 per cent more than bonds, the gold value of the bonds has *declined*. Thus, the 5-20s of 1867, which a week ago with gold at 111⅞ were quoted at 114⅛ in currency (including accrued interest) representing a gold value of 102¼, are to-day quoted at 114⅞ in currency, which, with gold at 113, only represents a gold value of 101¾.

In the local markets, the principal speculative feature has been wheat, which has advanced 7 cents per bushel in a little over a week. Other articles of produce have also felt some effects of the advance in gold, and nearly all prices are higher than a week ago.

The railway stock market has been in an excited condition all the week. The prices of stocks have not been affected by the rise in gold, but some of the speculative specialities, such as Erie and Pacific Mail, have advanced largely. Erie touched 73 to-day against 63½ as the highest quotation up to a week ago. Pacific Mail, which was 60 last Saturday, was 73 to-day.

The New York bank statement, made at 2 o'clock to-day, showed a remarkable change in the condition of the banks since a week ago. The enormous increase of $5,618,100 in legal-tenders, and of $7,508,400 in deposits since last week, indicates great speculative activity next week.

In the local market, money is working comparatively easy. The banks are accommodating all their regular customers freely, and in the open market money is offered on first-class paper at from 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

Exchange was scarcer to-day, and though some sales were made between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium, it could not be bought at that in the latter part of the day. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

As will be seen below, there has been a large decline in the prices of horse-railway stocks during the past two weeks. The companies begin now to doubt the practicability of their scheme of consolidation.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished us by C. Granville Hammond, 365 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
First National	125	
Third National		130
Fifth National	130	
Corn Exchange National	105	107
Miscellaneous.		
Elgin Watch	102	
Babcock Extinguisher		95
Pullman Palace Car	100	112
West Division Railway		165
Chicago City Railway		155
North Side Railway	90	100
Sales.		
$10,000 First National Bank		130
5,000 Babcock Extinguisher		90

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending April 27, 1872, were:

Monday	$2,472,689.85
Tuesday	2,150,005.38
Wednesday	2,267,849.87
Thursday	2,473,705.19
Friday	2,398,659 26
Saturday	2,520,270.73
Total	$14,285,060 98
Last week	14,678,005.44

Hon. John C. Haines, who has been so long and so favorably known as President of the State Savings Institution of this city, having recently dissolved his connection with that institution, has accepted the Presidency of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository. This new savings bank begins with a paid up capital of $200,000. The proprietors have recently purchased the property and franchises of the Safe Depository, and have also purchased a lot 80 feet by 80, on the northeast corner of Madison and Wells streets, where they contemplate erecting a new bank building this spring.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Gold dull and heavy, closing at 112½. Loans from 2 to 3½ per cent for carrying. Clearings, $60,000,000. Exports for the week, $1,315,600.

Governments closed up quiet, with a general reaction in prices from the highest point.

Stocks opened firm, with New York Central as the feature. On the first call, Rock Island & Indiana Central were cards, the latter advancing to 39½. The short interest in C. C. & I. C. is said to exceed greatly the capital stock. The market closed strong, especially for Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Ohio.

The *Express* says the Lake Shore election takes place on Wednesday next, and leading Directors will leave for the West Monday morning. The Northwestern transfer books close Tuesday next, and the election takes place June 6. The control of the Company will remain in the hands of the Tracy party, and the Lake Shore Road will continue under Clark's management. The Rock Island election takes place in June, and the Tracy party will remain in power.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows that the banks now hold $5,535,125 above the 25 per cent required by law, being an increase of $4,492,875. The following are changes:

Loans, increase	$1,365,900
Specie, decrease	165,900
Legal tenders, increase	5,618,100
Deposits, increase	7,508,400
Circulation, decrease	71,500

Money easy from 5 to 7.

State bonds dull and rejected.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117⅞	Coupons, '67	115⅞
Coupons, '62	115⅝	Coupons, '68	115⅞
Coupons, '64	115⅝	U. S. 10-40s	111⅞
Coupons, '65	115⅝	New 5s	111⅞
Coupons, new	114⅞	Currency 6s	116⅞

State bonds:

Missouris	95⅜	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	69½	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	69½	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94½	St. Paul	61⅞
W. U. Telegraph	76½	St. Paul preferred	81
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	78½
Adams Express	95	Wabash preferred	90
Wells & Fargo Ex	84	Fort Wayne	98⅞
American Express	73⅜	Terre Haute	25
United States Ex	73½	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	68⅞	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	98⅜	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	95⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	50⅞
Erie	69⅞	C., C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	80	C., B. & Q.	131
Harlem	130½	Lake Shore	97½
Harlem preferred	130½	Indiana Central	38½
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92⅜	Union Pacific	40⅞
Northwestern	80⅞	Cent. Pacific bonds	100
Northwestern pd	92⅞	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	115	D. L. & Western	108
New Jersey Cent	110		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,160	4,239	3,423	6,734
Wheat, bu	7,833	35,760	22,297	92,710
Corn, bu	109,200	114,010	111,354	84,985
Oats, bu	15,630	23,240	47,849	28,546
Rye, bu	....	1,840	2,000	1,426
Barley, bu	1,300	5,180	1,634	3,890
Grass seed, lbs	55,100	15,940	82,073	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	13,347	18,700
Cured meats, lbs	65,140	43,610	1028,818	159,070
Beef, brls	18	9	....	117
Pork, brls	....	1,000	15	132
Lard, lbs	14,510	198,996	18,275	20,640
Tallow, lbs	17,450	10,880	....	17,500
Butter, lbs	35,890	49,047	21,300	10,800
Live hogs, No	7,098	2,860	7,281	2,537
Cattle, No	2,280	2,440	2,152	2,765
Sheep, No	256	442	328	....
Hides, lbs	97,356	81,382	86,534	10,840
Highwines, brls	260	513	115	765
Wool, lbs	88,390	49,868	275,781	155,910
Potatoes, bu	5,908	2,213	1,265	1,066
Lumber, m	2,297	2,721	2,734	2,970
Shingles, m	2,290	4,177	2,294	1,969
Lath, m	351	442	141	279
Salt, brls	70	13,430	1,360	898

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 3,313 bu wheat, 3,036 bu oats, 3,363 bu rye, 1,110 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 194 cars corn; 19 cars oats; 1 car rye. Also, by canal, 6,500 bu No. 1 corn, and 5,800 bu No. 2 do. Total, (214 cars) 101,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 27, 1872.	April 20, 1872.	April 29, 1871.
Flour, brls	26,051	28,452	21,574
Wheat, bu	41,565	46,449	206,716
Corn, bu	626,873	598,826	328,068
Oats, bu	106,470	161,312	143,985
Rye, bu	4,330	2,854	1,769
Barley, bu	12,965	14,885	16,389
Live hogs, No	45,482	46,259	27,660
Cattle, No	14,539	16,546	10,230
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	24,637	27,847	38,236
Wheat, bu	126,805	142,965	551,002
Corn, bu	731,819	240,462	689,978
Oats, bu	189,904	147,129	125,590
Rye, bu	7,578	14,020	21,509
Barley, bu	36,939	50,364	18,231
Live hogs, No	44,002	34,095	22,270
Cattle, No	12,584	13,378	10,210

The leading produce markets were again excited and higher to-day, in sympathy with the markets at other points, and in consequence of wet weather. A good many people have got hold of the idea, somehow or other, that we shall have a cold, wet spring and summer in the Northwest in 1872; and every time that the skies cloud over, their faith is doubled. The shipping movement is light to-day. The wind from the northeast was inimical to the departure of vessels from the harbor, and the rain tended to prevent street trading.

Under the head of groceries there were no important changes to note. Business was satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. Syrups and low grades of coffee were a little weak, with which exceptions the quoted prices were firmly adhered to for everything in the list. Sugars are ⅛@¼c higher East, but our dealers are filling orders at former rates. Spices are advancing. In the dry goods market there was a large amount of trading, both in staple and fancy goods, and both woollen and cotton textiles were being held with unabated firmness. The butter trade was fairly active as far as the better qualities were concerned, but dull and unsatisfactory for low grades. Choice dairy in neat packages sold in a small way at 28@30c, but sales were principally at 12@25c for common to good. No changes were reported in the bagging market. A steady fair business is doing and prices remain firm at 29c for Stark; at 37½c for Grahampton, and at 37c for Lewiston and Ludlow. Coal remains inactive at $13.00 for Lackawanna, $10.00 for Erie, and $6.00 for Wilmington. The market for domestic dried fruits was again active to-day, and prices were firmer all around, though with the exception of an advance of ⅛@¼c in apples and halves peaches there were no quotable changes. Imported fruits remain quiet but firm, in sympathy with gold. Raisins advanced 10@20c ℔ box. Fish met with a liberal demand, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. The stocks of salt water descriptions are ample, but of lake fish there is a scarcity. Hay was active and firmer. Hides and leather remain steady. Oils were fairly active and prices were unchanged except for turpentine, which was ½c lower. There was a much better demand for metals and tinners' stock,—the inquiry being chiefly for tin plate, sheet zinc and copper, which were held firmly at Friday's ruling figures. In the market for nails prices tend to a higher range, owing to light stocks both here and at the East. Salt to-day, however, were affected upon the basis of $3.75 rates. Wool met with a small inquiry, yet the majority of holders were obtaining a slight advance on prices ruling during the preceding two days. The stocks are very low. For building materials, a large inquiry still continues to exist, and a firm feeling prevades the market. In consequence of the large number of vessels now being fitted out at this port, the naval stores market presents an active appearance and prices as compared with this time last spring are a shade higher, owing to the scarcity of a few of the leading articles at the East. The iron and steel markets was steady at former quotations. The egg market was more active, with sales at 12½@13c per doz. Poultry, potatoes and seeds, and beans sold at about Friday's ruling prices.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, in sympathy with the advance in corn, with buyers at 84½c, and most holders asking 85c. Sales were 100 brls at 84½c. The market closed strong.

Lake freights were dull at yesterday's quotations, being little better than nominal at 10½c for corn by sail to Oswego. Through rates were quoted at 20c on wheat to New York, and corn to Boston or Portland, and 28c on corn to New York. Two charters were reported at 10½c for corn to Buffalo. They will carry out 50,000 bu.

Provisions were excited and again higher, but with no activity except in mess pork, which advanced 25c per brl from the closing prices of the previous session, under an urgent demand. There was no special reason for the stronger feeling, other than local causes, the market partaking of the general buoyancy in produce. It was settling day for May, by common consent, and as holders were rather independent, the short interest was obliged to pay a difference. Lard advanced 12½c per 100 lbs, with little offered, the article really being scarce, in proportion to the amount contracted to be delivered within the next two months. Meats were again stronger, being marked up all round, though not in active demand. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.75@12.80; do seller May, $12.80@12.85; do seller June, $13.10@13.15; do seller July, $13.30@13.35; seller August, nominal; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.87½; do seller May, $8.87½; do seller June, $9.00; do seller July, $9.10. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 6c for rough sides; 6½c for short ribs; and 7½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ½@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾c for clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork (special brand), at $13.10; 500 brls do at $12.85; 1,500 do, seller May, at $12.85; 2,000 brls do at $12.80; 1,000 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.67½; 1,500 do at $12.65; 500 brls do, seller June, at $13.15; 1,000 brls do at $13.10; 500 brls do at $13.07½; 500 brls do at $13.05; 1,250 brls do at $13.00; 1,500 brls do at $12.95; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 500 tcs lard at $8.87½; 500 tcs do seller May at $8.87½; 1,500 tcs do at $8.85; 250 tcs do at $8.80; 100 tcs do seller June at $9.00; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c; 200 tcs do at 8½c; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 137,000 lbs short ribs, at Keokuk, buyer first half May, at 6½c; 250 boxes do at 7c; 100 boxes short clear on private terms.

Flour was less active, as usual on Saturday, but was strong, in sympathy with the advance in wheat and in consequence of light stocks. Southern white winters were quoted at $9.50@11.00; Northern do at $7.75@8.75; good to choice spring extras at $6.50@7.50; medium do at $5.75@6.25; spring superfines at $4.00@5.50, and rye flour at $4.00@4.50. Sales to-day were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.25; 50 brls do at $9.50; 100 brls spring extras at $8.25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 200 brls do at $7.25; 50 brls do at $7.05; 250 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.85; 100 brls do at $6.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.50; 100 brls do at $4.60; 200 brls do at $4.00; 300 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,175 brls. Bran was again easier. Sales were 10 tons at $17.25, on track.

Wheat was active and excited, averaging not far from 4c per bushel higher than on yesterday, with a wide range of prices. The morning was cold and wet. Liverpool was reported 1d per 100 lbs higher, and the short interest was nervous over the fact that parties who already held most of the wheat here, bought largely on the call yesterday. The excitement was increased when the longs began to call for margins, and prices would probably have advanced further, but that some of the shorts were obliged to haul off, not being able to raise the money immediately, and the calls were afraid that others might follow in that wake if pressed too closely to the wall. The situation is radically changed within a few days. Some of those who were recently the most persistent bears, are now strong on the other side. They say that there is no wheat to come into this city, the country having no more than is needed for its own consumption, that our stock has decreased 90,000 bu within the week, and is much less than the amounts shown on the weekly statement of grain in store, and finally, that Great Britain will require nearly twenty million bushels more before next harvest, of which two-thirds must be drawn from the United States. But the last feather that broke the backs of the unhappy bears was a rumor that some medium or other had predicted that wheat will sell at $1.75 per bu in May, in this city. Of course the majority laughed, but there is no doubt that some bought on the strength of it. The trading to-day was principally for seller June; the option opened at $1.37, advanced to $1.40, declined to $1.37½, advanced to $1.38½, fell back to $1.37, and closed at $1.37½. There was almost nothing doing in deliveries before June. The May deals have mostly been closed up, and no one wants to buy to carry, while there is no shipping demand of moment. Seller May ranged nominally about 2½c below June, and seller the month at 3½@3¾c below June, with more sellers than buyers, closing dull at $1.34½. Seller July was little better than nominal at ½c above seller June. No. 1 spring was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.37½; 5,000 bu do at $1.37; 2,800 bu do at $1.36½; 6,600 bu do at $1.35½; 20,800 bu do at $1.35½; 22,800 bu do at $1.35; 10,000 bu do at $1.34½; 5,600 bu do at $1.34; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.27½; 400 bu rejected do at $1.17½. Total, 91,600 bu.

Corn was active, and advanced about ½c ℔ bu, the principal reason apparent therefor being the higher price of wheat. The receipts were again larger than the average before the opening of the canal, but smaller than is usual at this season of the year, and there was no difficulty in placing the current receipts, though the bad weather interfered with the moving of grain on track. The market for seller May opened at 43½c, advanced rapidly to 44c, fell back ½c, and ruled steady at that during the greater part of the session, closing at 43½c. Seller the month sold at 43@43¼c; seller May and June at 44@43½c; seller June at 44½@45½c; seller July at 46@46½c; and seller the year at 52½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 30,000 bu do at 43c; 25,000 bu do at 43½c; 10,000 bu do at 43¼c; 10,000 bu do at 43c; 1,200 bu do, fresh receipts, at 43½c; 7,200 bu do at 43½c; 2,400 bu do at 43½c; 5,600 bu No. 1 at 45c, afloat; 1,600 bu rejected at 41½c, on track; 800 bu do at 41c, in store. Total, 98,800 bu.

Oats were strong and ¼@½c higher, though not active, the demand being light, but holders were strong, anticipating an urgent speculative inquiry. Seller the month, or regular, was quoted at 34½c; seller May sold at 35¼@35½c; and seller June at 36⅞@36⅝c, all closing steady. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu fresh receipts at 35¼c; 10,200 bu do at 35½c; 1,200 bu short receipts at 35c; 3,000 bu by sample at 40c; 400 bu at 37c. Total, 16,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer, closing at 75@75½c for No. 2. Seller May sold at 74c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 3,200 bu do at 75c; 4,800 bu do at 74½c. Total, 8,400 bu.

Barley was quiet and about ½c lower, at 56c for regular No. 2, and 55c for seller May. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (Central) at 57c; 5,000 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do, by sample, at 68c; and 200 bu do at 64c. Total, 6,400 bu.

The lumber prospect in Kewaunee is thus humorously set forth in a letter from Racine, Wis:

We have had bad news from Kewaunee. No water, and only logs enough to run us seventy-five or ninety days, and no prospect of any; we shall be obliged to take all our lumber here unless we get more logs down or shut up shop, and let you have the lumber. Ten days ago we thought we had water enough to run logs to last us all summer but our cisterns leaked and the bottom fell out,—rather expect they have had a big fire below, and they tapped our dams from under side.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co state the shipments of tea from China and Japan to the United States, from June 1, 1871, to March 15, 1872, at 52,598,822 lbs.

Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, give the following as the number of wells drilling, and the stocks of crude petroleum in the producing regions at various dates, with the production for the month previous:

Date.	*Wells.*	*Stock.*	*Prod'n.*
April 1, 1872	301	1,040,898	16,527
March 1, 1872	405	865,548	18,033
Feb. 1, 1872	420	692,282	17,816
April 1, 1871	231	673,810	15,831
April 1, 1870	433	388,000	12,384
April 1, 1869	292	229,000	9,794
April 1, 1868	193	559,000	8,621

The San Francisco *Market Review* of the 19th says of the wheat prospect:

The whole Pacific coast has during the current week been visited with copious, genial showers—just in time to do good service in saving the late-sown wheat. These latter rains have silenced the croakers, who had begun to growl, to predict crop failures, &c. But all chronic grumblers may now cease to prognosticate evil. We will surely have a full average crop, if not considerably more. Already the crop begins to head out, in some favored localities, leading to the belief that the wheat harvest in certain districts of the State will be much earlier than usual. The Tulare *Times*, dated Visalia, April 13, has the following sensible article concerning the great grain fields of California: "The great San Joaquin Valley, the Sacramento Valley, and Salinas Plains—the largest unbroken valleys in the State—as well as the smaller ones, present each almost one continuous grain-field. Travel now through the San Joaquin, after two such dry seasons as we have had, and a person is led to wonder whence all the seed comes to sow these hundreds of miles of wheat. Start from Stockton and travel in any direction, and you will see scarcely anything but wheat—everywhere wheat. Take the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, and go into the foot-hills, and it is wheat all the way—thirty miles. Go down on the Visalia Railroad to Oakdale, the present terminus, and it is wheat as far as the eye can reach on both sides; then continue by coach to Visalia, and even a 160 miles south, and it is the same. Go out on the Valley Railroad to Merced, seventy miles, and the track lies in one continuous wheat field. On the west side of the river from Antioch, for more than 100 miles south, the whole surface is covered with wheat. So continuous and unbroken is this section in wheat, that the farms, varying in size from 160 to 1,000 acres, can hardly be distinguished—all being plowed and sown in wheat. From the foot-hills of the Sierras to the Coast Range, through the San Joaquin, a portion of Stanislaus and Merced, then through Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties, wheat sowing, since the early rains set in, has been almost a mania; Stanislaus alone having over 450,000 acres sown, and looking well. The railroad enterprises in all this great region, together with the wet winter, with the timely warm rains, which still continue, have stimulated the farmers to extraordinary exertions, and we cannot venture even an approximation of the amount which will be raised this season in this one section. It will probably treble that of the most prosperous year of the past. It is so in all other sections, and already the cheering prospect of an abundant harvest is stimulating all branches of trade, and business is reviving. No classes rejoice more than the merchant and farmer in the almost certainty of a prosperous season. It is feared, however, that some of the earliest sown wheat, which is now, in April, headed out, may be injured by frost near the foot-hills, or the late spring rains, should they continue. Harvest will begin in May this year, and probably by the last of June or about the time our Eastern friends are finishing seeding.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the market was moderately active. Pork was firm. Lard easier. Wheat firmer. Corn was a shade better. Oats dull and easier. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $12.85; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $13.15; 2,000 brls do at $13.10; 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.95; 20,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.36½; 5,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.37½; 115,000 bu do at $1.37½; 45,000 bu do at $1.38; 20,000 bu do at $1.38½; 5,000 bu corn, seller May, at 43½c; 5,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 20,000 bu do, seller June, at 44½c; 40,000 bu do, seller July, at 46½c; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at 47½c; 15,000 bu do at 47½c; 15,000 bu oats, seller May, at 35½c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c. After the call 500 brls pork sold at $12.80; and 500 brls do, seller August, at $12.00.

LATEST.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or sell'r the m'th	$12 80	12 90
Mess pork, seller May	12.75	12.80
Mess pork, seller June	13.10	13.15
Mess pork, seller July	13.35	13.40
Mess pork, seller August	13 60	13 70
Lard, cash	....	8 90
Lard, seller May	8.77½	8.90
Lard, seller June	8.95	9 00
Lard, seller July	....	....
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.34½	1.34½
Wheat, seller May	1.36	1.36½
Wheat, seller June	1.38	1.38½
Wheat, July	1.38	1.38½
Wheat, seller the year	1.20	1.22
Corn, cash	43	43½
Corn, seller May	43½	43⅝
Corn, seller May and June	....	....
Corn, seller June	44½	45
Corn, seller July	46½	46½
Corn, seller August	47½	....
Oats, cash	34½	....
Oats, seller May	....	35½
Oats, seller June	36½	36½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

BUTTER—There was a liberal movement in the better grades of butter, and the market for such ruled steady and firm. Low grades were more or less neglected, and, without being materially lower, were weak and unsettled. Strictly choice dairy in neat packages is scarce, and commands full prices, or 28@30c. Roll butter is dull with a declining tendency. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 28@30c; good to choice, 22@25c; common to fair, 15@17c; fair to choice roll, 18@22c; inferior to common grades, 10@12c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more. There is a steady fair inquiry from interior dealers, and the volume of trade is liberal for this season of the year. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 29c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers were unanimous in reporting an active demand from all quarters, and a good steady feeling pervades the market. We quote: Stucco, $3.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℔ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℔ brl.

BEANS—Were in more active demand, and held firmly at the following prices: $1.50@1.75 for common, $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The supply of hurl is small, and prices were a trifle firmer. We understand that the bulk of the receipts is of the poorer grades. We quote: Common at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Only a light demand existed for this staple, and values underwent no visible change. Prime factory continues firm, owing to its scarcity, but low grades are weak, and are tending lower. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Was inactive at former rates. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00@11.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—We are again obliged to report a dull market, but dealers are realizing about former quotations. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.00; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@8.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—This market was more active, and prices were a trifle firmer, with sales at 12½@13c per dozen. The offerings were moderately large.

FISH—Whitefish and trout were firm at the advance noted yesterday, as the supply was altogether inadequate to the demand. Other descriptions are in fair stock and prices remain steady as previously quoted. The following are the current rates: No. 1 white fish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $6.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The activity and firmness noted for some time past in domestic dried fruits continues. The stocks of all descriptions are light, while of apples there is a scarcity, and prices are gradually working higher. Among the changes to-day we note an advance of ¼c in apples and ½c in halves peaches. Imported fruits are generally quiet, but the advance in gold prevents causes a firmer feeling. Raisins have advanced 10@20c ℔ box. We revise our list as follows: Dates, 8½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 29@32c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 8½@10c; apples, Southern, 6½@8c; do, Western, 9@9½c; do Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Business was reported quiet to-day, and prices were without material change, though oranges were less firm. We quote: Apples, from store, $5.00@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ℔ box, $5.00; do Palermo, $5.00@6.00.

GROCERIES—The leading features of this market were without change in any essential particular. Uninterrupted activity is witnessed at all our leading houses, and, with full stocks in store, a good feeling prevails all around. Prices are generally firm, the exceptions being syrups, and low grade coffees. Refined sugars are exceedingly firm, the tendency being strongly upward, in sympathy with New York, where an advance of ¼c has recently been established. Spices, soaps, and candles are also very firm. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@25c; Maracaibo at 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 18@20c.

RICE—Rangoon at 8@8½c; Carolina at 9@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B at 11⅝@11¾c; XC, at 11@11½c; C, at 11@11½c; choice brown, at 10@10½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9@10c; molasses do, at 8@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 50@60c; good sugarhouse syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, at 22@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—For choice timothy hay (10 tons in a car) as high as $17.00@17.50 was offered, but as transactions at these figures were exceedingly rare we make no change in our quotations. Prairie hay was in better request, and a shade firmer, $10.00@11.00 being paid on track. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: —Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this market there were no new features to note. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and full former rates are being realized. We continue to quote: Green city butcher's, 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—In this market to-day business was rather slack, but dealers were firm in their views at the annexed range of prices:

Horse-shoe iron		6 6-10@7c
Bar iron	5	@5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10	@5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron		
Norway nail rods	8	@9 rates
German plow steel	10	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—Nothing new was noted under this head. A liberal movement was witnessed, and the prevalent feeling was decidedly firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@ 45
Kip, ℔ lb	85@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 28
Collar, ℔ ft	21@ 22
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.20
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	32@ 33
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 29
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	32@ 33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 32
"B A" sole	31@ 32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	80@ 90
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.30@ 1.60

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in fair demand, and sells readily at 13@14c for mixed, and at 16@17c for pure.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A better inquiry existed for tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper, and prices were more settled; other articles were steady. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 8, 8c; 7, 9, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bells, 10c net.

NAILS—Met with a good inquiry, and $4.75 rates were well sustained. 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.00; clinch, per keg, $9.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was no abatement in the inquiry, and a firm feeling pervaded the market. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	19 @ 19
Sisal rope	17 @ 18
Hemp, packing	22 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	@ 32
Tarred hemp, ℔ lb	@ 16
Oakum	@ 15
Pitch, ℔ brl	5.00 @ 5.50
Tar, ℔ brl	5.00 @ 5.50

OILS—Turpentine was in good demand, but prices were ½c per gal lower, in sympathy with the Eastern markets, where there has been a decline. Lard and linseed oils were firm, the tendency being upward. Other oils were steady. All descriptions were steady at previous rates. We quote: Carbon, 25c; extra winter, lard oil, 95c; No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 85c; do, boiled, 90c; whale, 85c; sperm, $1.80@1.90; neatsfoot, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 70c.

POULTRY—The receipts were small, and under a moderate demand, prices for pigeons and live chickens were a shade better. We quote: Pigeons, $1.00@1.25 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@5.00 per dozen.

POTATOES—There was a slightly increased demand for potatoes, but no changes of importance occurred in prices. Rates for good Westerns, and 80@85c for good, straight Ohio peach-blows.

SEEDS—The market was a shade more active and firmer on millet and fair to good timothy descriptions. The supply is fair. Clover at $4.75@6.25 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.10@1.25, and Hungarian at $1.00@1.20. Timothy at $2.15@2.20 for fair to good; $3.00@3.15 for prime.

SALT—Continues in request on shipping account, and quotations are freely sustained: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.90; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Were in good demand at unchanged prices. The stocks are moderate here and at the East, and there are indications of an advance. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 60@$1.00; common imperial, 70@80c; good to choice, 90@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 40@60c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90@$1.25.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was fairly active, and the following quotations were being realized:

CHEWING—Extra, 60@65c; choice, 50@55c; common, 40@50c; poor, 30@35c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 23@25c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural, leaf, 80@90c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 50@60c.

WOOD—The wood trade was fairly active, but prices were unsettled and lower. The arrivals continue liberal, and dealers were filling orders at 50c reduction from former rates. We quote: Beech, $11.50; maple, $12.50; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $8.00 delivered.

WOOL—The wool market to-day was again dull, but, in consequence of meagre stocks, prices of unwashed fine and unwashed medium grades ruled a shade higher. Tub-washed, prime condition, was easier, sales making at 75@80c per lb. We revise our list as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@60
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62
Washed, coarse	52@55
Unwashed, fine	42@45
Unwashed, medium	40@45
Unwashed coarse	40@43
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 10@15c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending April 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,717	5,465	219
Tuesday	2,323	7,974	1,177
Wednesday	3,092	11,820	1,346
Thursday	3,278	9,885	1,139
Friday	2,350	7,036	260
Saturday	380	8,500	200
Total	15,870	45,683	4,341
Last week	16,970	46,259	4,636
Week before last	11,325	35,281	6,316
Week ending April 6	11,000	27,910	6,350
Total 4 weeks	54,068	155,281	21,388
Same period in 1871	47,890	69,227	23,015
Increase	6,178	86,054	135

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,568	6,736	170
Tuesday	1,718	5,800	389
Wednesday	1,626	8,118	429
Thursday	3,174	9,008	688
Friday	2,152	7,281	325
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	10,236	36,931	2,001
Last week	13,381	34,555	4,136

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	90	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	80	90
To Albany	75	85
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	45
To Dunkirk	45	45
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	30	30

The following minimum weights are the rules that will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	20,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	16,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	20,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	16,000

CATTLE—The week just closed has been one of uninterrupted dullness in this branch of the live stock market, and prices have ruled weak, unsettled and lower for all descriptions. Among the causes contributing to these results may be mentioned the continued heavy receipts, the unsatisfactory quality of the bulk of the stock marketed, and the dull and depressed condition of the Eastern markets. Although the arrivals fell some 3,000 head short of those of last week, they were unusually large for the season, and considerably exceeded the legitimate wants of the trade; hence buyers could take the advantage, and sellers were obliged to accept such offers as they were enabled to make. Nor especially desirable cattle, there was, in some instances, offered. Shippers offered a price, but the foreign embargo on heavy droves that were in fairly good condition and fair weight, but nothing sold above $6.75, and, with only three exceptions, $6.50 was the highest figure obtained. Stock cattle met with only a moderate inquiry, but the supply being light there was no reduction in values was lost. Market than for other grades, 15½c covering the reduction. The closing prices were $4.00@6.50, though some choice droves were taken at $6.60@6.75, and light, thin, mixed lots at $3.50@4.00. New milch cows are in increasing supply and prices are decidedly in buyer's favor. A fair inquiry exists, but $45.00@60.00 is all that can be obtained for the best, while common to fair qualities are a drug at $20.00@35.00. Calves are also dull. The supply keeps steadily in excess of the demand and sales drag at $3.50@4.50 for common to good. Texas and Cherokee cattle arrived during the week, and were disposed of at $4.50@5.50. Liberal receipts are also anticipated for next week, and the prospects for any decided improvement in the general features of the market are by no means flattering. To-day the market was quiet, as is usually the case on Saturdays, and notwithstanding the moderate character of the receipts an easy feeling prevailed. The attendance was smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, and the few buyers who did put in an appearance took hold with no apparent interest. Sales were reported at $3.00@3.50 for inferior, to $6.00@6.25 for choice,—chiefly at $5.00@5.75. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.85
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS—The receipts during the past week were 45,682, against 46,400 last week, and 35,281 week before last. For the four weeks ending to-day, the arrivals have been 155,281, against 69,227 for the corresponding period last year,—an increase of 86,054. There has been more animation in the hog trade than during the preceding week, and a firmer, healthier tone has pervaded the market. The supply, as will be seen, has been large, but the cheerful tone of Eastern advices brought out a full attendance of shippers, and under a steadily active competition, the daily arrivals were readily absorbed, and prices ruled steady and firm throughout, at $4.15@4.20 for light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.25@4.45 for good to really choice. A few extra were taken at $4.50@4.55, while some "skippers" were closed out at $4.00@4.10, but most of the week's business was transacted within a range of $4.25@4.35. City butchers and packers have taken a few car loads daily, but aggregate of their purchases reached barely 4,000 head. To-day the market was active and firm at the quotations given above, the pens being closed at $4.00@4.45 for inferior to extra. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Prices have ruled higher than last week, the advance being the result of lighter receipts and the better quality of sheep offered for sale. There has been very little if any improvement in the condition of the Eastern market, and as there is at present no margin for shippers, anything like liberal receipts would, no doubt, cause a sharp reaction. On Wednesday a fancy drove, averaging 122 lbs, fetched $9.50, which was, we believe, the highest price ever paid in the Chicago market. A few extra were also taken at $8.50@9.00, but the bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $8.25. The declining tendency of wool and the lower prices of pelts are having an unfavorable effect upon the market, and at the close the tendency is strongly downward. We quote common at $6.00@6.50; medium at $6.75@7.00, and good to choice at $7.25@8.25. Some scallawags sold yesterday at $4.50. They were purchased for stock sheep. All are sold.

—There is a story current that the King of Bavaria has fallen in love with an American, and that a morganatic marriage will soon agitate the court circles of Munich.

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Monday Morning, April 29, 1872.

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES.

The Cincinnati nomination seems now to hang about evenly balanced between Adams, Brown, Davis, and Trumbull. Each of these gentlemen was among the founders of the Republican party; each of them has a long, varied, and able political record; all are lawyers by education; Adams being by preference and occupation a diplomat, Brown an editor, and Trumbull a jurist. All belong to families distinguished in American history, not merely in politics, but in a wide range of intellectual and social activity. Twenty-nine Adamses and nine Trumbulls appear in Drake's Dictionary of American Biography as the representatives of the Adams family in Massachusetts and the Trumbull family of Connecticut. Gratz Brown is grandson of Senator Brown, of Kentucky, and, like his rivals, is a statesman by inheritance. Charles Francis Adams, son of President John Quincy Adams, grandson of President John Adams, who was a cousin of Samuel Adams, the pioneer of the American Revolution, is now in his 65th year. His sons, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Henry B. Adams, are also distinguished themselves as writers in the *North American Review* upon political and railway questions, the former being one of the Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts. Another son, John Quincy Adams 2d, has been several times run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Some collateral members of the Adams family have been prominent as divines. Standing, as it were, in the midst of an intellectual group of such extended and diversified fame, Charles Francis Adams has worthily worn the mantle which has fallen on him from his fathers. His early youth was passed at the Courts of St. Petersburg and of London, where his father was Minister, until his 10th year, when he returned, entered Harvard at the age of 14, and graduated four years later. He then studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and, at 21, was admitted to the bar, but never practised. A year afterward, he married a Miss Brooks, daughter of a Boston millionaire. At 24, he entered the Massachusetts Assembly, served three years, and then two in the State Senate. In 1848, he started an anti-slavery paper in Boston, which was one of the influences in founding the Republican party. In 1848, he ran as the Free Soil candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Martin Van Buren,—a movement which would have founded the Republican party if the Van Burens had not been actuated by mere personal pique against Cass, instead of by anti slavery prejudice. In 1859-'61, he represented the district so long represented by his father in Congress, and, on the accession of President Lincoln, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, a position which had been filled by both his father and grandfather. The complications growing out of the Rebellion rendered this post a very difficult one, but he performed its duties with both vigilance and ability.

Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, was born at Colchester, Conn., and is now in his 59th year, six years younger than Adams, though his name has been more before the public and prominent one. The Trumbull family in Connecticut include Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, who was Governor from 1769 to 1783, or through the Revolutionary period. He was the Whig or Revolutionary leader of New England among the people, as Adams and Hancock were in Congress, and his judgment was so well timed to that of the people that Washington used to consult him when he wanted to know how the people stood on war questions. He had a habit of saying: "Let us see what Brother Jonathan says," a term which originally referred to Governor Trumbull as an exponent of the people, but came to mean the typical New Englander himself, and finally the Yankee Nation. There was a second Jonathan Trumbull, son of the preceding, and also Governor of Connecticut from 1798 to 1809; a grandson, Joseph, who was a member of Congress, prominent Whig statesman, and Governor. Lyman Trumbull took charge at 20 of an academy at Greenville, Ga., where he studied law; was admitted to the bar in his 24th year, settled in Belleville, Ill., entered the Illinois Legislature at 25, was next year Secretary of State of Illinois, and at the age of 34 was Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, where he remained five years; was then elected to Congress in 1854, and to the United States Senate in 1855, thus entering on his distinguished career as a national statesman at the comparatively early age of 43. Re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867, he is now serving his eighteenth year as a Senator, and eleven years as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the latter capacity, every law enacted during that period passed under the eye of Senator Trumbull, and received his judgment as to its constitutionality. In this long and active career Mr. Trumbull has proved himself equal to the highest work, capable of addressing his mind to an infinity of details, and still preserving perfect poise and cool comprehensive judgment in the treatment of all great themes.

B. Gratz Brown was born at Lexington, Kentucky, and is just 46 years old. He settled as a lawyer at St. Louis; entered the State Legislature at the age of 26; soon after became connected with the St. Louis *Democrat*, and edited it from 1854 to 1859; started the Republican party in Missouri in 1857; raised and commanded a regiment in 1861,—subsequently a brigade; led in the abolition of slavery in Missouri in 1864; was United States Senator from '63 to '67, and was elected Governor of Missouri on the broad platform of General Amnesty in 1871. He, perhaps, proceeded any other Republican as the founder of the Liberal party which is now gathering in National Convention at Cincinnati. Mr. Brown is a good Speaker, scholarly and original, an able editor, and a sagacious politician. He is still in the freshness of his youth, has a long political career ahead, and will stand a strong chance of being one of the leading and controlling statesmen of the country.

The next on the list is Judge David Davis. He was born in Cecil County, Maryland, on March 9, 1815, and graduated at Kenyon College in 1832. He read law in Massachusetts and New Haven, and, in 1835, he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Illinois, settling at Bloomington, where he has ever since resided. In 1844, he entered the Legislature, and, in 1848, was a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution of that year. In 1848, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Circuit, serving until 1863, when he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was during his public life, a Whig, belonging to that brilliant array of Whigs of the central part of the State, of which Hardin, Baker, Yates, Lincoln, Browning, and Stephen T. Logan were conspicuous members. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln. He took an active part in the Republican Convention of 1860 to secure Mr. Lincoln's election. Since his elevation to the Supreme Court he has been distinguished by the leading part he has taken in the deliberations of the Court, and by the clearness and vigor of his written opinions. In this State he has hosts of personal friends, who are supporting him with zeal. He lives in the heart of a strong Republican belt of counties, and is known personally to most of the voters. How far he is known outside of Illinois is more than we can tell. Personally, he is wealthy, is a liberal, genial friend and companion, and universally esteemed by the bar.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the question whether Dr. Houard, recently transported by the Spanish Government, is entitled to the protection of the American Government, is a remarkable episode in legislation. We had supposed that Secretary Fish settled that question some weeks ago, by demanding his release from the Spanish Government, and, as such a demand has been made, we do not see any special reason in members of the House debating the propriety of an act which has already been accomplished.

AN ENORMOUS BLUNDER.

The course of the present Administration has been marked not only by excesses of power and illegal interference with local Governments, by unusual instances of corruption and palpable violations of law, but also by egregious blundering in measures both of national and international importance. The most remarkable case of blundering has been the treatment of the Alabama Claims Arbitration. The whole case has been marked by incompetency from first to last, and has damaged the American name abroad without the slightest necessity. The Treaty of Washington was fairly and squarely made, and commanded the respect of both nations, and would undoubtedly have been consummated without any serious question had it not been for the opportunity which was afforded a smart clerk of giving that treaty a construction which was never hinted at in the original proceedings. The discovery that the treaty included indirect damages was made by Mr. Bancroft Davis, who, after the treaty was drawn up, carried the case in his pocket and doctored it to suit himself, as if Congress and the people had no concern in it; and not until the presentation of the case, and the counter-case to the Geneva authorities were either Congress or the people allowed to know what Mr. Bancroft Davis had been doing. When the announcement was finally made, the English people, press, and Government were indignant beyond measure, as we should have been in their place, at the imposition which had been practised upon them. Naturally, the Conservatives were more violent in their denunciations of the bad faith implied in the new construction given to the treaty, as they hoped to make capital against Gladstone and the Ministry; but Mr. Gladstone, although less violent, was no less firm in his repudiation of indirect damages. The universal remonstrance of the English had no effect upon the Administration. Mr. Bancroft Davis' interpretation was adhered to with mulish persistence, and the fair proposition of the English, to submit the question to a preliminary arbitration whether the indirect claims should be entertained, was scouted with contempt. Staunch friends of this country, like John Bright, John Stuart Mill, and others, appealed to the Administration to withdraw this class of claims, but all in vain. The leading Continental journals of Europe pointed out the fact that such claims had never been heard of before in international proceedings, and that they were utterly untenable; but still the Administration stuck to its blunder, although it was playing with fire, and drifting towards war so rapidly that American securities abroad were affected. The most intelligent American journals warned the Administration of the folly it was committing, but their warnings were not regarded. Finally, the appointed time for the filing of the counter-cases arrived, and the American counter-case was filed without any withdrawal of Mr. Bancroft Davis' smart trick. The British Government filed its case also, with its protest against indirect claims, and the distinct intimation that, if those claims were not waived within the two months which will elapse before the final arbitration, it would withdraw altogether from the arbitration. The united protests of the English people, press, and Government, the criticisms of influential Continental journals, the wishes of the American people, and the warnings of the American press were of no avail. Congress could give no utterance upon the subject, as Congress could not get official information or papers. Finally, when the Administration had drifted along so far that the utter wreck of the arbitration was inevitable, in which case the treaty would be only valuable as waste paper, the great authorities in international law, like ex-President Woolsey, Hon. William Beach Lawrence, and other able jurists, showed the Administration, beyond any controversy, the utter futility of its action and the insecurity of its position, and earnestly pleaded with it to withdraw these baseless claims. The Administration, at last, began to take the cotton out of its ears. It was forced to listen and to act, and it has acted in a manner in keeping with its entire course on this important question. It has withdrawn the substance, but adhered to the form. It virtually says: "We have never had any idea that these claims would be paid, we have never expected to collect them; indeed, we cannot make any estimate of them. The Arbitrators can entertain the question without acting upon it. It is a mere matter of form." But, if the question of indirect claims is a merely technical one, involving no result of practical value and no national dignity, why keep it in the case at all? This is creeping out of a very small hole. The evasion is as contemptible and pettifogging as the trick of Mr. Bancroft Davis which led to it. Such action as this is of the same kind as that of the school-boy who, debarred from inflicting immediate damage upon his antagonist, contents himself with making up faces at him. It is unworthy of a great nation. It is unworthy of a Government which initiated its Administration by the public declaration that, having settled its own affairs satisfactorily, it was now going to settle the affairs of the nations as well, settling international differences. Viewing the action of the Administration in whatever light we may, it is only mortifying. If it really believes that indirect damages are tenable and just, then its withdrawal of them is cowardly. It should have persisted in them to the bitter end. If it did not so believe, then it is guilty of holding on to an error with intent to deceive. If, by its indifference and carelessness, it allowed itself to be entrapped by any attorney into so egregious a blunder, its method of excusing that blunder is as bad as the blunder itself. In either of these aspects its action is humiliating to the pride of the people of this country in their Government, and damaging to us abroad as affects our ideas of diplomacy.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

The following are the resolutions pending before the Parliament of Canada, upon the subject of the Dominion canals:

First. That in the resolution adopted by the Eighth Provincial Parliament of Canada, which was founded in addressing to Her Majesty praying for a union of the British North American Provinces, it was affirmed that the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great West with the seaboard were of the greatest importance, and it was declared that they should be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances would permit.

Second. That the time has now arrived when the financial and material condition of the Dominion requires and warrant a thorough and comprehensive improvement of the canal system of Canada sufficient to accommodate the growing trade and commerce of the country, and to give effect to the recommendation in the report of the Canal Commissioners, laid before the House during the last session.

Fourth. That, taking into consideration the value and volume of trade between the inland and maritime provinces of the Dominion, this House is further of opinion that the construction of a canal by which sea-going vessels may proceed from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy without breaking bulk or making a long and often dangerous voyage around the coast of Nova Scotia, is of paramount importance, and should be proceeded with without delay.

One of the reasons upon which the Imperial Government was asked to consent to the consolidation of the various Provinces under one Government was, that united they would be better able to improve the canal system, and thus make the St. Lawrence River a highway, not only for the commerce of the Dominion, but for the commerce of the Western States of the American Union, which stand in need of that outlet. The time has now come when that great work can no longer be delayed. The productions of an empire of twenty States, having a population of nearly as many millions, is waiting an outlet which is not possible to farmed by rail or by the one contracted canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson River. The St. Lawrence River is now of comparatively little value to Canadians; the canals which render it navigable to the lakes are too small and contracted for the enlarged tonnage of this day, and the Dominion Parliament must now choose between enlarging the capacity of those canals or remain, after the manner of the dog in the manger, in the possession of a commercial highway which alone it has no use for, and which it will not permit others to use.

We have so often pointed out the importance of these canals to the people of this country and to the people of Canada, that it is unnecessary to discuss that matter. There may be those in Canada who are opposed to the annexation of that country to the United States, and who think they see in this opening of the St. Lawrence to the free commercial intercourse of both nations a step toward ultimate, if not early, annexation. This is altogether a mistake. Our people, whenever the Canadians shall, with any degree of unanimity, seek annexation, in all probability will greet them with fraternal affection; but we are sure that any attempt on the part of any body of Americans to coerce or influence Canadian feeling in that matter would be generally rebuked. The opening of the St. Lawrence by the enlargement of the canals to the commerce of the West would have no unfriendly effect upon the relations of the two countries. On the contrary, it would remove from the public mind in this country that ever-present thought that the United States must have the St. Lawrence River as a national necessity. Each day that river becomes more and more essential to the Western States. Each day it becomes more evident that it is to be the highway from the heart of the American Union to the markets of the outer world. If the Dominion of Canada, in whose territory this river flows, will voluntarily open it to our commerce,—will voluntarily place within the reach of our people the free navigation of that route to the ocean,—then it ceases to be a question with our people whether the river is a Canadian or an American stream. The growing thought of acquiring that river as a necessity will be banished, and there will not in all this broad land be one intelligent or honest man who will think of despoiling Canada of one inch of her soil, or of abridging her jurisdiction in the least.

We must have a road to market. Our Canadian neighbors have a road which they can place at our disposal or not. We do not seek to deprive them of their property, nor of their jurisdiction; but the road is becoming a vital necessity for us. By opening that road to us, we pour the commerce of a comparatively large nation through their territory, building up their cities, increasing their ocean trade, and giving employment to thousands of additional workmen in every trade. Can Canada afford to refuse this aid to her own trade, for the mere purpose of spiting the American people? Can she afford to deny us that privilege, and foster in this country the sentiment that we could, if we choose, take that river and keep it as our own? Is it not better to accomplish the mutual benefit of both by an exchange of cordial and substantial offices of friendship, lifting the popular mind in both countries above all aggressive suggestions, and making each directly interested in the material prosperity of the other?

The New York *Nation* has cut out the work which the Cincinnati Convention ought to do in a very clear and workmanlike manner. It advises the Convention, if it speaks at all, to speak in English, and with no faltering voice. It must ask, not for Civil Service Reform in the abstract, but for "a particular measure," of which it must specify the main features. It must demand a tariff for revenue. Levied on such articles and at such rates as experience has shown to be productive of the largest revenue. It must declare either for more interference with the local Governments at the South or for none at all,—a subject of pressing importance, for, if the Government proposes to continue its carpet-bag domination, it is absolutely necessary to the existence of those States that they should be protected as thoroughly against swindling legislators as against assassin-like Ku Klux. It also claims that the Convention must fix its attitude on the question of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* with perfect clearness. The *Nation's* advice with regard to the selection of a candidate is, that the Convention cannot safely take up an obscure man simply because he has not been engaged in politics and nothing bad can be said about him. The country has already had four years of blunders, corruptions, and illegal usurpations of power, growing out of ignorance of politics, and cannot afford to repeat the experiment of putting a man in the White House who must have a body-guard of politicians and office-holders about him to tell him how to run the machine. If nothing bad can be said about a man, it is an equally valid reason why he is unfitted for the Presidency, for he must have been all things to all men, and has not the firmness and independence requisite for his position. The people demand a man who has been tested, whose record is clean, and whose career will show how he will act when the time for action comes. The country has already stated some qualities which should characterize the Coming Man, as follows:

The new candidate for the Presidency must be a first-rate man, a distinguished man, a man versed in affairs, and who has filled places of trust and dignity before, and who can show that he is known for the soundness of his judgment and the good repute of his associates. He must be a politician, but not a trickster. If any attempt is made to palm off on Reformers a second-rate man of any class,—a makeshift or blatherskite or of faithful, harmless body of whom nothing bad is known; or a feather-headed body, who gets a new set of opinions with every newspaper; or a reliable gentleman, who "sank case of his friends," we trust they will let him fight his battle in his own way.

Milwaukee has a new cause for grievance in a recent lecture by the Very Reverend the Dean of Chester, in the course of which he mentioned an incident which befell him in Baltimore. He was walking one day in Druid Park, when three gentlemen from Milwaukee accosted him, insisted upon shaking his hand, Whereupon said Dean on making remarks: "Yet their only acquaintance with me consisted in having read some of my books,—a circumstance which shows how religious reading extends to the remoter regions of America, where you would only expect to find wild backwoodsmen." One may imagine, but not describe, the feelings of the people of this country in their Government, and damaging to us abroad as affects our ideas of diplomacy.

The great success of the "Holly Tree Coffee Rooms" in Boston suggests their introduction in Chicago. Hereafter, our laboring population will be larger than ever before. Unless active measures are taken to help them help themselves, our cold, hard winters will throw many of them on the Relief and Aid Society. The "Holly Tree" system does nothing to promote pauperism, but directly encourages honest labor by enabling it to buy more with its wages. In Boston, half-a-dozen small stores have been rented and converted into restaurants, where pure food can be obtained at absolute cost. Ten cents will buy a substantial lunch, and twenty-five cents a good dinner. Everything is neat and clean. These coffee-rooms have proved a powerful opponent of the saloons, and many of the latter have been closed,—a striking proof of the truism that, to fight the devil, the powerful influence of THE TRIBUNE is unwilling to do. There is no doubt whatever that the absence of drainage, coupled with the disorganization of the city scavengering department since the great fire, has occasioned an unusual accumulation of offensive house and street refuse, which now that the hot rays of the sun are beginning to act upon it, is giving off its odor that makes the atmosphere most unwholesomely oppressive. It is a state of things which should command the solicitous attention of the sanitary authorities, without unnecessary delay. Chicago has withstood the test of a Great Fire bravely, but a plague of Cholera, launched upon the streets overcharged with filth, would be a calamity from which the fire did not,—the depopulation of the city. There is a great responsibility resting with those to whom the duty of protecting the public health; and, as they appear to be insensible to that duty and responsibility, I think the inhabitants of the city, immediately in danger, should assemble in a public meeting, and insist upon due consideration being given to so serious a subject, and that a committee of

GENERAL

Paris, Neoga & Southwestern Railroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a meeting in Neoga, Ill., on the 8th inst., of the stockholders of the Paris, Neoga & Southwestern Railroad, Directors were elected, articles of corporation signed for filing at Springfield, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year: Mahlon Votaw, President; George W. Aiblin, Vice-President; William W. Whitney, Secretary; and William B. Phillips, Treasurer. The road was organized to assist and form a part of what is known as the "Ice Road," being a contemplated through line from Toledo, O., to Neoga, Ill., etc., via Lima, O., Kokomo and Crawfordsville, Ind., Paris and Neoga, Ill.

The hearty and heartfelt demonstrations of the new drama, "Black Friday," by the New York press, have called for an attempt at a defence by its author. He argues that sensational papers and preachers are the only ones who succeed. And that, while they are endowed by no one has a right to complain of sensational plays; that "Black Friday" is no more so than many other dramas lately produced; and that the managers and actors and authors must live. This last plea is the one made by some worthless person to Dr. Johnson, and the Doctor's reply, "I see no necessity for that, sir," is applicable here. The other two reasons alleged are simply repetitions of the "You're another" style of argument. No man can rid himself of his personal responsibility for an offence because some other has done the same thing. It is gratifying to know that "Black Friday" has been a complete failure, despite the tremendous advertisement it has received, and the lavish expenditure in mounting it. Debauched as the popular taste may be, it is not yet ready to applaud the spectacle of a thief and a harlot.

A few men, claiming to represent the American branch of the Internationale, have issued a pamphlet entitled "The Radical Demands to the Liberal Republicans Assembled in Convention in Cincinnati." They ask that the Convention shall declare that a Representative may be recalled at any time by his constituents, and that all acts of any Legislature shall be ratified or rejected by the popular vote. The first idea, if carried into effect, would give unprecedented power to a skilful demagogue, and practically make it impossible for any man of independence to serve in any legislative assembly. The second would delay the already tardy course of legislation, and by a return to the exploded theory, which has failed wherever it has been reduced to practice, on a large or small scale. The Cincinnati Convention is a movement against demagogues and in favor of manly independence, and a movement forward, and not backward. These pretended Internationale planks can find no place in its platform.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Philander Chase, youngest son of the late Bishop, died, last Wednesday, at Wady Petra, Stark County.

—The Chicago & Alton Company is requested to pay $4,000 for causing the death of Mrs. Sawyer, of Godfrey, who received injuries while stepping out of a train at that station.

—David T. Linegar, counsel for Harrison, the murderer of Swoboda, at Cairo, has received anonymous warning to drop the case.

—The Wenona (Marshall County) *Index* says:

The ground is wet down about two feet; below that it is saturated as dry as powder. Who can remember a fall, winter, and spring, with little or no water in the streams? For nearly two years, we have had an unprecedented third of the average annual rainfall.

—Caleb Bloom, late City Treasurer of Quincy, arrested in Chicago, last Wednesday, for embezzlement of $18,000 in his accounts as bookkeeper of the First National Bank, says he spent the winter in Detroit, and from there went to Bay City, Mich., where he was making arrangements to ship lumber to Sandusky, having with another man bought a steam barge at Detroit for that purpose. He further states that he watched the papers very closely to see if he was being advertised, but saw nothing, felt somewhat easier, and made a trip down to Chicago, where he was observed.

WISCONSIN.

The Rev. John Allison has resigned the pastorate of Olivet Congregational Church, Milwaukee, in consequence of ill-health. The Rev. Mr. *Adscots*, will prepare a memorial on the death of the late George Hyer, to be read at the next meeting of the North Wisconsin Editorial Association, at Stevens Point, in July.

IOWA.

Dubuque is figuring how to pay, this year, $105,705 as principal and interest on municipal indebtedness, and to keep the machine running on revenue no greater than $125,000.

—Dr. J. M. Shafer, of Fairfield, is named for Secretary of State.

—A mortgage presented for record in Fowler County appears to have been given by Thomas Gree to the Sailors' Home, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in consideration of $24,000, and upon whole sections of land, mostly improved farms in Sheridan Township, which Gree does not, and never did own.

INDIANA.

George W. Dargin, Jr., of Fort Wayne, was arrested, last Thursday, charged with embezzlement of funds, amounting to perhaps $10,000, as Secretary of the Fort Wayne Citizens', Summit City, and Mechanics' Building, Savings, and Loan Associations. Dargin's late defeat in the Post Office caused investigation to be made of his accounts in those different societies.

MINNESOTA.

A. H. Young has been chosen City Attorney of Minneapolis.

—Ole Nelsberg, Assistant Secretary of State, and editor of the *Minnesota*, a Norwegian paper at Minneapolis, has been arrested for libel, at the instance of Mr. Larson, editor of the *Nordisk Folkeblad*, a rival paper. It appears that when Ole Bull was in Minneapolis, on a recent visit, he was dunned by Solberg for a debt owed by his father, who was a member of Mr. Bull's Pennsylvania Colony. Larson accused Solberg of an attempt to "extort money," and was, in turn, called a "perjurer."

—A new Baptist Church at St. Paul, for which plans are being made at Chicago, is to cost $100,000.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

From different portions of the State we hear that prairie fires are doing serious damage, once more, and unless we soon have rain, we may be called upon to record the particulars of losses equally as disastrous as those of last fall.

—The following names for stations along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad have been permanently adopted in place of those now in use, to-wit: Wilmington, for Cento; Motley, for Wyoming; Aldrich, for Otto; Verndale, for Shingawonn; Anthon, for Milton; Lake Side, for Marion; Hawley, for Bethel; Glyndon, for St. Paul & Pacific Junction with Northern Pacific Railroad.

PERSONAL.

A. M. Towne, of Sacramento, Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, has temporarily vacated his office, in the hope of recovering his health. Mr. Towne was formerly of Chicago.

—Warren Bristol, of Red Wing, Minn., has been appointed to a Judgeship in New Mexico, vice D. B. Johnson, Jr., of Austin, Minn., declined.

—Rev. Daniel Read Eberly, late President of Cottage Hill Female Seminary, York, Pa., has accepted the Presidency of Oberlin University.

—Lloyd Tevis, who claims title to most of the ground on which Sacramento is built, is a Kentuckian, a man of immense wealth, and, having met with great success in California, induced his brother Joshua to resign as District Attorney in Kentucky, to try his fortunes in the Golden State.

—The Rev. Robert McCune, associate editor of the Toledo *Blade*, has been appointed Appraiser of Merchandise at that Port.

—Dr. N. B. Prentice, the New United States Marshal for Ohio, was formerly in charge of the Marine Hospital at Cleveland. General Russell Hastings, who lost a leg in the late war, retires from the Postmastership at his own wish, to enter other business.

—Georgia is now inclined to think that Bullock, who is still in New York, robbed her of at least eight millions of dollars.

—Colonel John W. Kimball, of Fitchburg, succeeds Colonel N. Brown as Adjutant General, of Massachusetts.

—General George Shanard, the late Collector of Customs at St. Albans, Vt., appears to be a "total wreck." His defaults to the Government is $67,000, private debts, nobody can tell how much, and all this has been squandered in addition to his salary and perquisites, amounting, since July, 1865, to over $95,000. Two years ago, Special Agent Norman W. Bingham preferred charges against him on the ground of incompetence and intemperance, warning the Government that its money and good name were not safe in his hands, and informing the Department that he had removed nearly all the treasury subordinates, and appointed men too much like himself in their habits.

The Danger of an Epidemic.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There have been many warnings by change (I rarely see any paper but yours) that a dangerous visitation of the above nature is forcibly predicted by a correspondent of one of your contemporaries, and that its origin and development will be in and from the West Division, beyond Twelfth street. Now, I am a resident of this district, and, as the subject has been started, I wish to enlist the powerful influence of THE TRIBUNE in ventilating it. There is no doubt whatever that the absence of drainage, coupled with the disorganization of the city scavengering department since the great fire, has occasioned an unusual accumulation of offensive house and street refuse, which now that the hot rays of the sun are beginning to act upon it, is giving off its odor that makes the atmosphere most unwholesomely oppressive. It is a state of things which should command the solicitous attention of the sanitary authorities, without unnecessary delay. Chicago has withstood the test of a Great Fire bravely, but a plague of Cholera, launched upon the streets overcharged with filth, would be a calamity from which the fire did not,—the depopulation of the city. There is a great responsibility resting with those to whom the duty of protecting the public health; and, as they appear to be insensible to that duty and responsibility, I think the inhabitants of the district immediately in danger, should assemble in a public meeting, and insist upon due consideration being given to so serious a subject, and that a committee of

GENERAL

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is it established as the policy of the Republican party to ignore the claims of the Germans? Are we to be treated as a race of slaves, to be voted like cattle, for the benefit of a few of our number who pretended to be our friends, but are not? Have we not done as much for the party as any other class of citizens? Have we not fought as bravely for the Union as any other class? Have we not helped to save the Republic? Have we not as much right to be considered as citizens of the United States as any other class? I assume it will be patriotic and wise, if not, we are willing to be taught it. Will the Republican party tell us so? If not, why not? Will it tell us that we are not as good as any other class? Will it tell us that we are not as loyal as any other class? Will it tell us that we are not as patriotic as any other class? If not, why not? I assume it will be patriotic and wise, if not, we are willing to be taught it. Will the Republican party tell us so? If not, why not? Will it tell us that we are not as good as any other class? Will it tell us that we are not as loyal as any other class? Will it tell us that we are not as patriotic as any other class? If not, why not? I assume it will be patriotic and wise;

THE LAW COURTS.

Special Assessment Supreme Court Decision.

Proceedings in the Cook County Court.

The Supreme Court.

LEGALITY OF THE CICERO CHARTER—ASSESSMENTS UNDER IT NOT GOOD IN ...

... interest to know what the result of the ... Superior and Supreme Courts against ... charter was, the more especially that ... of special assessments also arose. ... parties objected to judgments for ... appealed to the court of last resort ... of their supposed rights. The ... court, through the agency of Mr. Chief ... Lawrence, has explained their cause and ... upon their cases. The appellants ... Greeley and others, Marcus D. ... George Merriam. The opinion is as ...

... a judgment was rendered against certain ... Town of Cicero, County of Cook, for ... of the State, county, town, and school ... be due thereon and also for a special ... levied for the improvement of a highway ... Parkway. These taxes and the ... were levied by virtue of certain ... in the act incorporating the Town of ... found in Vol. 3, Private Laws of 1867, ... first objection taken by appellants is ... unconstitutional. It is claimed that ... of 1848, by requiring the Legislature ... a general law for town... forbade, by implication, the granting ... special charters. We consider this position ... It is true the Court held in ... Brown, 11 Ills., 478, that the Legislature ... impose a general township organization ... of a county in any other manner than ... in the Constitution. But that decision ... to the present question. There was ... Constitution of 1848 prohibiting the ... from granting special municipal ... the absence of a prohibition this power ... the body, and it could exercise it ... regard to a town six miles square ... village with less territory. This ... of legislative discretion.

... claimed that the provisions in the ... special assessments are void, because ... not require such assessments to be ... principle of an equation between benefits ... was valid. It was not necessary to ... precise mode of its exercise. When the ... avail itself of this power it would, of ... to exercise it in the manner re... Constitution and not impose an assessment ... of special benefits, nor distribute the ... in equal proportion over the property ... vs. City Chi., 34 Ills., 203.) ... to an objection that is well taken ... directing this special assessment ... $125.00 to be assessed "upon the real ... benefited by such improvement in ... nearly as may be, to the special benefit ... each separate lot or parcel thereof." ... sioners took an oath worded in a similar ... we must presume, made the assessment ... the ordinance and their own oath. ... received at once this ordinance is fatally ... assumes there is property which will ... to the extent of this very large ... although the town has taken no means ... that fact and arbitrarily directs the ... sum as a tax upon property bene... it might well be that the aggregate of ... benefits to be derived from the improve... be but a small fraction of the sum as...

... principle of equation between burden ... upon which it was necessary, under ... of law, that all assessments should ... here entirely ignored. The principle of ... between different lots was indeed pre... was all.

... then, as the ordinance disregarded the ... equality between burden and benefits, ... this tax upon the property benefited, ... might be but a fraction of the tax, ... it void upon principles well settled in ...

... objected that the judgment for the town ... because the warrant included ... imposed for erecting public pounds ... Town Hall. It is claimed the charter ... authorize the appropriation of money for ... Town Hall. It does, however, create a ... municipal Government with the ordinary ... and for the working of which it is ... hold town meetings and popular elec... charter expressly authorizes the appro... much money as may be necessary to ... provisions. It may be that a Town Hall ... public purposes connected with the ... government of the town is necessary, and ... not is one of those questions which ... may be left in great degree to the judg... people and the officers whom the people ... be not an appropriation of the pub... purpose which a Court, in the absence ... can say is plainly unnecessary, and ... within the purposes of the charter, ... to the general tax warrant is not to ... the judgment must be reversed, because ... special assessment.

The Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

... of trespass was commenced by William ... against William J. Brown. It is ... the plaintiff slandered his suitor to ... $5,000.

... of assumpsit, among others, were ... as follows: Elisha Gray and al. v. ... ; demand, $2,000. The Hancock ... v. James Patterson and James H. ... ; $17,000. Isaac J. Federlein v. ... ; demand, $10,000.

The Criminal Court.

CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

... Frederick Karsten and Peter ... convicted of riot, and fined $150.

... for the larceny of a quantity ... from her employer, Mr. Wright ... and acquitted.

... Hugh Scanlan, John Smith, ... and Thomas Lawson were ac... an indictment for riot.

The Superior Court.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

... was filed by George Cross against ... for mechanic's lien on property ... Park.

... Insurance Company of Chicago—A New Enterprise.

... for Chicago is the Miracle City ... the marvel of the age; its career ... wonderful; its rebuilding will be miraculous. Nature abhors a vacuum; and it ... the surplus energies of the world ... fill the vacuum created by this ...

... which it was supposed that new ... boast was the possession of insurance ... That capital represents surplus ... wealth diverted from productive ... wealth which could afford to run ... for a moderate return. ... have been a brave man, indeed, who ... amid the ashes and desolation of ... in five years Chicago capitalists ... organized, upon the organization of ... company. Scarce six months have ... and not only is the venture ... is accomplished. ... Insurance Company of this city is ... to our merchants and shippers. ... and profitable career, it with... in 1867, on account of the ... rates then prevailing; and with ... fashion, that, after paying all claims ... all its risks, it returned to ... the full amount of their stock, ... profit.

... of this excellent company has ... ever since; and now it has been ... by some of our very best business ... different from that of any other ... in the world, ... a one-half million dollars, and, ... by the disasters of the past, every ... to be invested in registered United ... This is a security which fire can... which rests upon the broad basis of ... of the whole country, and which, in ... is instantly convertible into cash. ... is so investing its funds will be ... hundred thousand dollars of ... have been purchased and ... Traders', and the balance of the ... paid in, and similarly invested ... day of May. The organization of ... such as to commend it to the full... the confidence of the people. ... Directors are taken from the ... best-known of our business men. ... ample guarantee of good faith ... dealing. The officers are B. P. ... President; S. A. Kent, Vice President ... E. Rollo, Secretary. Its Directors ...

Nathan Corwith,
John Buckingham,
T. L. Parker,
Charles Comstock,
W. D. Houghteling,
H. C. Ranny,
Marshall Field,
H. A. Hurlbut,
E. A. Kent, New-York,
John Tyrrell,
Charles P. Kellogg,
G. W. Champlin,
W. H. Murray,
M. N. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.,
J. K. Fisher,
Howard Priestly.

... Chicagoan will rejoice in the formation ... company.

... need of such a Company, to lend ... to the immense material interests ... no doubt! And this Company has ... its stockholders some of the most ... in New York, Buffalo, and Mon... connections as will give it at once a ... in all the territory tributary to ... place it in a position to command ... remunerative rates.

... attempts have been made since ... to organize Chicago insurance com... some reason or another, the ... the Traders' belongs the honor ... of the insurance company of the new ... already is, and is yet ... to be. And every one who inves... the Company will say that ... worthily bestowed.

... contemplate branching out into ... agency business in August and Sep... should the current rates at that ... safety and profit.

... Traders' Insurance Company.

... of the necessities growing out of ... the Traders' Insurance Company, ... has perfected an organization whose ... compare favorably with the best ... companies now doing business. It is ... that the Traders' was an honor... of former times, and was suc... business; but when, by reason of ... the rates of insurance were re... paying standard, its Directors ... the risks of the Company; yet, ... its status as a corporation was ... and now, with the renewal of trade ... construction of our metropolis, ... and traders feel and ... demand for legitimate ... companies; therefore, they ... the Traders' Insurance Com... such solidity as to at once com... confidence of the insuring public. The ... new enterprise fully appreciate ... of reliable home companies, and ... experience in business and as in... determined, in order to secure the ... organization, to conduct the affairs ... strictly business principles. It ... mark that its Directors have em... in their by-laws making it in... the Finance Committee to invest ... capital (half million dollars) in ... of the United States, as the payment ... except for the payment ... until the surplus assets ... company shall have been ...

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Dedication of the New Chapel Yesterday.

The New Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks—Abstract of His Sermon.

The new chapel of St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, was dedicated yesterday morning. The proceedings were of unusual interest. Representatives of nearly every parish in the city were in attendance, and the edifice was crowded to the outer doors. Two exquisite crosses of flowers adorned the altar, and a rich bouquet dispensed its fragrance throughout the chapel.

St. James' Church was organized in 1834, and is the oldest of our Episcopal parishes. At the time of the fire it had about 350 communicants, and a congregation of 1,000. The officers of the church are: E. H. Sheldon, Senior Warden; C. R. Larrabee, Junior Warden; Julian S. Rumsey, George L. Dunlap, J. A. Ellis, D. Goodwin, Jr., Frederick H. Winston, Wm. D. Kerfoot, H. A. Towner, and John DeKoven, Vestrymen. It may be remembered that the great conflagration left the vestibule almost intact, and service was to have been held on the following Sabbath by the late Rector, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson. But a gale on the previous evening blew over one of the huge gables, destroying all hopes of using the venerable edifice, and laborers were set at work to remove the *debris* for the reconstruction of the building. Within the same period the vestibule has been reconstructed for temporary use, making a chapel 60 feet in length, 24 in width, and 18 in height, with a seating capacity of 250. The amount expended in this work was but $2,500, owing to liberal donations of materials, including stained glass windows from Messrs. Henry E. Sharp & Co., of New York. The arrangements include a furnace which does its duty admirably. At the north end of the chapel stood, comparatively uninjured, the memorial tablets erected to those members of the parish who fell in the war, though sacrilegious relic-hunters have abstracted several small Scotch granite pedestals from the work. Mr. C. H. Brittan volunteered at the organ for yesterday's services, and the singing fell to the lot of amateurs. It was announced that the Vestry and Building Committee would meet this evening at the residence of Mr. Dixon, 653 Wabash avenue, and that a meeting of the ladies of the parish would be held on Thursday evening at the house of Perry H. Smith, No. 913 Indiana avenue.

The new rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, arrived here on Saturday from Williamsport, Pa. He accepted the call hither at a salary much less than was tendered him at Philadelphia. He is a younger brother of Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and a nephew of Wendell Phillips. He is about 27 years of age, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. His face is that of an accomplished scholar, and his carriage that of a man of affairs. Rich and clear in voice, his delivery is characterized by a nervousness which would put a phonographer to the test. He took for his first sermon Psalms 84: 7: "They go from strength to strength; every one of them in Zion appeareth before God." The great prizes in the world, he said, are allotted either to particular exertions or particular characters; they do not fall by chance. That place is most truly our home where, with the least strain or artificiality, our lives seem to run on easily. From such a plan go out the influences that mould all the rest of life's actions. A man is whatever his home is; from that are formed and regulated his acts and desires. The feeling of being at home in God's house involves the sense of nearness to God. The temple, the tabernacle, the sanctuary, the church of God, all mean more than a place, hold something greater than the body, and attract something more important than the outer man. Our church, our home; our church life, our purest, most natural activity, must be the sign that we rest among the blessed who can hold to the promise of the text. The strength of the past has not perished, and cannot perish. If calamities have come upon us, they have but tried and proved the work. All that was wrought in God shall continue; all that was wrought without God has been destroyed. If any man's work abide, he shall receive a reward. Have we not all felt, at every step, how precisely the words of the text fit our case to-day, when we gather again, after many months of wandering, in a place which cannot but speak to your hearts with the familiar accents of home? This church life is to be nearest our hearts, for God has promised to dwell with us if we will feel truly at home in His house. Our service, our instruction here, is but the type of lives at home with God. We now have learned more rightly the estimate of the strength of our church, and we rejoice that is a record of devoted works God gave St. James' Church a strength which no earthly destruction could remove, that will survive when the world itself shall be destroyed. And so, without discouragement, nay, with exultation, may we look to the future. There is strength undestroyed in the past; there is still more waiting, reaching on indefinitely into the future. New tasks, new powers are before us. The work is one of progress, not of restoration. We are to open a home here, in the midst of the world's manifold businesses and cares, and we want a voice to go forth from it to this busy city, telling its people how sweet a Master is Christ.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A New Garroting Dodge.

As Edward Rudolph was going home at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he was accosted near the corner of Blackhawk and Reuben streets, by a man who said he was a policeman. Rudolph asked why he was stopped, and the answer was "you are under arrest." Not wishing to interfere with an officer, he consented to go to the South Branch Police Station, whither the man said he intended to take him. After proceeding about a block the fellow suddenly assaulted Rudolph, knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and chain. He then ran away, and Rudolph was so astonished that he could not follow him. He thinks he knows the garroter, and was searching for him last evening, but did not find him.

Accidents.

A German named John Weitz was fatally injured at 9 o'clock last evening. He was on the Illinois Central track, opposite Adams street, and, being under the influence of liquor, did not step one side when a locomotive approached him. He was knocked down, and the wheels of the locomotive passed over both legs below the knees, severing them. He was taken to the County Hospital, and the physician who examined him said he would not live. Weitz has no friends in this city.

—Adolph Jost, an employé in the planing mill on the corner of Green street and Chicago avenue, was badly injured on Saturday afternoon. He was adjusting a belt on a fly-wheel, when his coat became entangled in the shaft, and he was whirled around two or three times very rapidly. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, and Jost was relieved from his unpleasant position. His left side and breast were bruised, and it is thought he sustained internal injuries. He was removed to his home, No. 71 Noble street.

Youthful Thieves.

Two lads broke into the store of J. W. Shay, No. 100 East Monroe street, yesterday morning, and carried out a box of boots and deposited them beneath the building. While searching for a pair that would fit them, a citizen came along and, observing them, shouted "Get out of that." They "got," and a policeman, who made his appearance just then, endeavored to overtake them, but could not. The box was taken into the store again, and one of Pinkerton's men remained in the vicinity until after daylight.

Everything.

A young man named Wallace H. Estes, who was employed as clerk in the drug store No. 1295 State street, was found dead in bed at that place yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest, and a *post mortem* examination established that death was caused by disease of the heart. Estes was 26 years of age, unmarried. His father, Dr. Estee, who lives in Waukegan, was telegraphed for.

—Mary Smith, a German, aged 11 years, who lived at No. 1222 State street, has been missing since last Thursday, and her friends think she has committed suicide. She is "5 feet 4 inches in height," has light complexion, hazel eyes, and dark hair.

—The alarm from Box No. 181, at 25 minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a post in the dwelling No. 268 Clybourn avenue. The garment came in contact with a stove pipe.

—On Saturday night the dwelling of John Keefe, No. 162 Butterfield street, was visited by burglars, who stole $200 in greenbacks. Entrance was effected by opening the front door with nippers.

—At a quarter after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Box No. 154 was turned in for a fire in the Relief shanty, No. 272 North State street, which is occupied by Mrs. Hallagher. About $10 damage was done. Cause, a defective chimney.

—An overcoat and a valise were stolen from the room of Alex. Cuthbert, a boarder at No. 202 Fourth avenue, yesterday morning.

Base Ball.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The most closely contested and scientific game of base ball ever played in this city occurred at the Park this afternoon, between the Lone Stars and R. E. Lees. The following is the score by

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lone Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
R. E. Lees	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

TROY, N. Y., April 28.—The Troy club yesterday defeated the Mansfields, of Middleton, Conn., by a score of 27 to 10.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Atlantics yesterday defeated the Brooklyn Olympics, 37 to 6.

BOSTON, April 27.—In the game of base ball, to-day, between the Boston and Harvard clubs, the former won by a score of 26 to 2.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27.

CARGOES—The demand for the different descriptions of lumber to-day was active, indeed the volume of business transacted was the largest since the season has opened, and for joist and scantling prices ruled fully 25@50c per 1,000 feet higher, while for A sawed shingles and lath quotations were nominally unchanged, sales of shingles being made at $3.00@3.10, and lath at $3.50. At the close 28 cargoes remained unsold.

Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Maine, from Ludington, 120 m ft short piece stuff (mill tally) at $17.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 152 m ft short joist and scantling at $17.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 65 m ft inferior mixed lumber at $15.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Jennie Bell, from Manistee, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $17.50; 27 m ft timber at $21.00 (mill tally). Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Travis, from Muskegon, 65 m ft mixed lumber at $17.00 (mill tally). Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 600 m A shingles at $3.10; 160 m ft joist and scantling at $17.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Belle, from Grand Haven, 33,500 ft strips, 63,324 ft boards, and 9,901 ft mixed, at $20.25 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Silver Cloud, from Muskegon, 60 m ft mixed at $17.50; 22 m ft 2-12 and 3-12 at $19.00. Sold by W. Meglade.

The following sales were made late Friday afternoon:

Cargo schr Bates, from Pentwater, 120 m ft short piece stuff at $17.00. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 1,200 m shingles at $3.00. Sold by W. Meglade.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₽ M.
Ludington	2.50 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.25 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	2.75 ₽ cord.
Railroad Ties	9c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.50 ₽ M.
Ahnepee—Wood	2.75 ₽ cord.
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9c.
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	4½@5c
Ahnepee—Shingles	25c ₽ M.

AT THE YARDS.

There was less activity in the demand, but a fair amount of trading was done,—the prices realized being substantially the same as last noted. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.50
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were fair, and the market ruled firm at $3.25@3.37½.

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

The Albany *Argus* of Friday says:

"The season has opened up with unusual activity, all kinds of lumber being in demand at advancing quotations. Most kinds of dry lumber are getting scarce, and will be out of market before the arrival of the new. The indications are favorable for continued activity throughout the season. An active business has been done at the retail yards throughout the country, leaving the stocks low. A good demand, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, is looked for. Foreign orders will also be larger than usual. To Buenos Ayres there will be large shipments; shipments to that port last season having been discontinued owing to the prevailing fevers, and an increased business is now confidently expected, mainly owing to the building of wooden cottages on the outskirts of the cities by those wishing to escape the city malaria. Another favorable element is the activity in the British market. Deals have advanced materially, and contracts have been made for the production of all the principal Canada mills at high prices, cutting off a large percentage of lumber that would otherwise have been sawn for this market. There is great uncertainty about the drives of logs getting to the mills in Canada and Michigan, on account of low water. A short time now will decide this. The mills will all be late in starting, on account of the lateness of the season and quantity of ice still in the rivers and streams. This will materially lessen the production. Taking into account large gaps to be filled up in Michigan and Chicago, also in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, it now looks as if all the lumber that can be manufactured will be wanted, and prevent an overstocking of markets. The Northern mills are well-stocked with spruce and hemlock logs, and good supplies of these kinds may be expected. In a few weeks a more correct opinion can be formed of the future prospects, much now depending on the success of getting logs to market.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............April 27.

Stmr Corona, Benton Harbor, 38 pkgs fresh fish, and sundries.
Schr Donaldson, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, light.
Schr Iva Lawson, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roader, Muskegon, 117 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, 115 cords slabs.
Schr Emma, Grand Haven, 65 cords wood, 35 cords tan bark.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, 115 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, 9 pkgs fish, 3 sacks wool, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 pkgs fish, 30 m lumber, 200 m shingles, and sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Fisher, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood.
Scow Blue Belle, Manitowoc, 75 cords wood, 200 telegraph poles, 25 m lumber.
Schr ... Pike, ... cords wood.
Schr Four Brothers, Two Rivers, 80 cords bark.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 120 m ft pine lumber.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Colonel Heg, Manitowoc, 3 m railroad ties.
Schr J. Dresden, Pentwater, 2,200 railroad ties.
Schr Sardinia, Kewaunee, 7,500 cedar posts, 200 telegraph poles.
Schr Walesk, Muskegon, 1,800 railroad ties.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 3,600 railroad ties.
Schr S. Bates, Pentwater, 130 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Experiment, Sheboygan, 40 m brick.
Schr Ashtabula, Sheboygan, 80 m brick.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 30 cords wood.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber, 100 cords wood.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Schr Belle, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Fearless, Kewaunee, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 66 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 1,600 railroad ties, 60 cords bark.
Schr J. Hibbard, Clay Bank, 4,000 cedar posts.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 250 cords slabs.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Boaz, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 30 m shingles, 2 cords slabs.
Schr O. Hibbard, Centreville, 112 cords wood.
Schr Octavia, White Lake, 120 cords slabs.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr South Side, White Lake, 60 cords wood, 475 brls fish.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 55 m lumber.
Scow Ravena, White Lake, 35 m lumber, 600 m shingles.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber.
Scow G. F. Prince, Manistee, 75 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 30 m lumber, 350 m shingles.
Scow Silver Cloud, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED...........April 27.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 13 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 500 bu oats, 300 bu potatoes.
Schr Lotus, Buffalo, 18 613 bu corn.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr G. Scoville, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Roader, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Bean, Jr., Manistee, light.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, light.
Schr Emma, Ludington, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 14 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Bark City of Painesville, Buffalo, 37,835 bu corn.
Schr Fisher, Stittmack's Pier, light.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 250 green hides, 28 brls salt, 20 brls flour.
Schr Eliza Gerlach, Buffalo, 18,722 bu corn.
Schr Lydia Case, Buffalo, 14,662 bu corn.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 20,201 bu corn.
Schr Nabob, Buffalo, 20,700 bu corn.
Schr Minnie Slawson, Buffalo, 23,750 bu corn.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 22 350 bu corn.
Schr Yankee, Buffalo, 19,124 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Buffalo, 21 000 bu corn.
Schr C. Nilsson, Buffalo, 25,348 bu corn.
Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo 20,490 bu corn.
Schr Newsboy, Buffalo, 26 000 bu corn.
Schr Riverside, Buffalo, 20,665 bu corn.
Bark Pensaukee, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Agnes Smith, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Groton, Buffalo, 24,556 bu No. 2 corn.
Barge Sonoro, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Czar, Oswego, 24,781 bu corn.
Schr Brightie, Buffalo, 39 800 bu corn.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 21 300 bu wheat.
Schr J. P. March, Buffalo, 25,420 bu corn.
Schr E. P. Dorr, Buffalo, 14,315 bu corn.
Schr Rainbow, Buffalo, 16 497 bu corn.
Schr H. Johnston, Buffalo, 27 110 bu corn.
Schr Zach Chandler, Buffalo, 40,319 bu corn.
Schr Evaline, Buffalo, 15 300 bu corn.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Buffalo, 17 258 bu corn.
Schr Dawn, Pentwater, 300 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Waleska, Muskegon, 2,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, 2,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 400 bu oats, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, April 25:

DOWN.—Schr Wm B. Ogden, Cleveland to Oswego, corn; the first arrival of the season.

UP.—Prop America, St Catherines to Toledo, light, with barge Clyde in tow.

Bark St. Lawrence, Kingston to Chicago, pig iron.

Wind west, light. The ice appears to be softening. Captains with eastward bound vessels expected to leave with the first fair wind.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, April 27.—We note the following engagements: To Buffalo—Schooner Wacouma, and bark Vanderbilt (to arrive), corn at 10½c.

TOLEDO, April 25.—Charter, schooner Summit, corn, to Kingston, at 9c.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—The schooner W. G. Grant was put in at 17c, for wheat to Oswego.

BAY CITY, April 24.—The following charters are reported: Steam barge Henry Howard, Bay City to Buffalo, lumber, freight, $3.12½. Tow barges Windsor and Dixon, East Saginaw to Buffalo, lumber; freight, $3.62½. The propellor Mendota has been chartered for lumber to Buffalo; freight, $3.

New Vessels.

Fitzgerald, of Port Huron, is getting out timber with which to build a three-masted schooner for Captain Nicholson, of Detroit, which is expected to be afloat by August. She is to be 180 feet keel, about 195 feet in length over all; 33 feet beam, and 13 feet 6 inches depth of hold. Men are now at work upon her, both at the yard and on the line of the P. H. & L. M. Railroad, getting out timber.

—At Capac, the frames for a three-masted schooner are being got out. The vessel is to be built at Port Huron. She will be 190 feet in length, 32 beam, with an average depth of 14 feet hold.

—At Lock No. 5, Welland Canal, are two new steamers, nearly completed, which are to be engaged in the through trade, and commanded respectively by Captain Larkins and Captain ...

Miscellaneous Items.

THE FLEET.—A large lumber fleet arrived here on Saturday.

WIND.—The wind on Saturday was fresh from the northeast.

CHARTERED.—On Saturday the steam barge East Saginaw was chartered at $2.75 for wood from Ahnapee.

THE FIRST.—The schooners Sunrise and Pamlico were the first vessels to clear this season from Chicago for Buffalo.

OPEN.—The harbors of Escanaba and Menominee are now open to navigation.

WAGES.—Seamen at this port are receiving $2.00 per day.

—The water in the river on Saturday and yesterday was quite high, which enabled heavy draught vessels to clear for their ports of destination.

A STEAMER SOLD.—The propeller Annie Laurie, which was built on the river St. Clair, and came out new last year, has been sold to Charles Mears, of Chicago, for the sum of $22,000, by Rice and others. She will proceed to Lake Michigan as soon as the straits are open, and will ply in future between Lincoln on the east shore and Chicago, in the lumber trade. Meantime she is plying between Saginaw and Cleveland.

BURLINGTON BAY.—The Hamilton (Ont.) papers state that the waters of Burlington Bay are lower than they were ever known to have been before. Places where the water was six feet in depth at this time last year are now dry, and inlets have entirely disappeared, so that land may now be followed out as far as fifty yards beyond its boundaries of last season.

COAL FREIGHTS.—There is a fair demand for vessels at the following rates: Milwaukee and Chicago, $1; Detroit, 60c; Port Huron, 65c; Toronto, $1.50 gold offered.—*Cleveland Herald, April 27.*

ARBITRATION.—The matter of the collision between the schooner S. H. Kimball and the steam barge M. Gron was on Thursday submitted to a Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. John Martin, T. A. Barker, and A. R. Manning. After hearing the testimony, on both sides, the arbitrators decided that the collision was the result of accident, and that each party should assume their own damages, and that the cost of arbitration, if any, should be divided between the parties. This decision, we understand, was acquiesced in by the owners on both sides.—*Ibid.*

LOW WATER EVERYWHERE.—At Port Clinton, on Tuesday, the steamer B. F. Ferris was unable to get over the bar. In Sandusky Harbor there are 11 feet of water in the channel on the average. At the shallowest place there are 10 feet, and on the bar at Cedar Point the depth is fully 11 feet. There is only 7 feet 8 inches of water over the bar at Ludington. The barge Eldorado last Sunday grounded and remained fast twenty-four hours. She was compelled to lighter 40,000 feet of lumber to get off.

THE ICE.—We learn from Port Colborne that the ice is clear from Morgan's Point westward. The propellers St. Albans and City of Concord left Port Colborne Tuesday evening, and the propellers Mary Ward and East on Wednesday morning. The last propeller is nearly out of the ice.

FROM EAST TAWAS.—A correspondent, writing from this point under date of April 23, says: "The ice, which has locked us in and covered Tawas Bay all winter, began moving out last Sunday, but ran hard aground on the bar at Lighthouse Point, in which position it remained until this morning, when a sudden change of the wind to the south drove it back upon the shore. It struck the beach, very fortunately, about half way between here and Tawas City, and such was its force, that it drove great blocks of ice one on top of another high up on the banks. This destroyed very much of the force with which the other part of the immense field of ice was driven against the docks, and saved our dock-owners from the total destruction of that part of their property. As it resulted, the Iosco Mills dock was crushed and damaged to the amount of $1,000, and the dock of the Tawas Mill Company was damaged to the amount of $300. The ice-field is now broken and shattered, and no very serious difficulty is anticipated from it. In its present shape it prevents boats landing at our docks, but a change of wind to the northward will carry it off."

AT ALPENA.—A letter from Alpena, April 23, says:

"Navigation has fully opened with us. The first boat that got into the river was the Lake Breeze, from Saginaw. The Wenona arrived in the Bay on Wednesday, the 17th, but could not get in for the ice. On Friday night the wind changed and blew a gale from the southeast until Saturday. On Sunday morning the wind changed again and blew from the northwest, taking the ice out in about two hours, so that the Lake Breeze had no difficulty in getting in. The Wenona arrived here about 4 o'clock this morning, on her second trip, and the Marine City arrived about 3 o'clock this afternoon on her first trip.

"Our arrangements for communications will, if carried out as announced, be the best by far we have ever had. The River and Lake Shore Line will run the Lake Breeze and City of Sandusky from Saginaw, leaving Bay City on the arrival of the 1:30 p. m. train from Detroit, giving us a daily boat from there; the Marine City will make weekly trips on her old route from Detroit to Mackinaw, stopping at intermediate ports. The Alpena Transportation Company will run the Galena and Wenona from here to Detroit and Lake Erie ports, making weekly trips with each boat, so that parties desiring to visit Alpena can have the choice of either route, and can come and go at any time. An effort will be made to give us a daily mail, which is a pressing necessity for our growing city."

Laces at Auction.

Horace Reed & Co., No. 44 State street, will offer one of the largest and finest lots of Nottingham curtains and curtain-nets ever shown in any auction house in this city. This is worthy the attention of all regular dealers. See advertising column.

Pew Renting.

The annual pew-renting of Union Park Congregational Church will occur this evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood, Proprietor.

THE MANAGEMENT

Has the pleasure of announcing

A Summer Season of Elegant Comedy

By the Popular

Wyndham Comedy Company!

Commencing MONDAY, May 6. The Company, as at present organized, comprises ALL THE POPULAR FAVORITES presented by MR. WYNDHAM during the PAST TWO SEASONS, and now forms a Combination unapproachable in numbers and talent.

THE SEASON

Will be signalized by the production of several NEW and BEAUTIFUL PLAYS, each one of which will be placed upon the stage with the MOST PERFECT TASTE, and every appliance to render this the most memorable season ever given in Chicago.

THE THEATRE

Will be Newly Decorated and Renovated BEFORE and BEHIND THE CURTAIN, while its superior advantages of ventilation must render it THE MOST COMFORTABLE SUMMER THEATRE in the city.

THE ORCHESTRA

Will be considerably enlarged, and will consist of first-class Musicians, under the direction of one of the most popular and efficient leaders, forming a NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURE in the performances.

The season will commence with a new and powerful comedy, adapted from the French of the great Sardou, author of "Frou-Frou," "Fernande," etc., etc., entitled

FRIENDS!

Presenting novel and striking incidents, and of unusually powerful interest, produced with NEW and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, etc., and a POWERFUL and PERFECT CAST.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Black Crook Victorious!

The Black Crook Triumphant!

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THIS WEIRD, ENCHANTING, AND MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

Messrs. Palmer & Co desire to return the most ardent thanks to the Chicago public for their generous patronage in support of this expensive entertainment.

Reappearance of

Little Vic, the Child Wonder.

Grand ballet, exquisite marching, beautiful singing, and gorgeous scenery.

Remember, the Last Week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Inauguration of the Summer Season.

Engagement of the Celebrated Tragedienne,

Mrs. D. P. Bowers

For positively one week only, assisted by the popular actor,

MR. J. C. McCOLLOM,

And supported by the new ACADEMY STAR COMPANY. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS' Great Specialty,

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,

OR, THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the grotesque sensational song and dance artist,

CHAS. WALTERS.

First week of

E. L. MORRIS,

the great German delineator, who will appear as

RICHARD NO. 3,

Or, the Teutonic tyrant of Bridgeport. Second week of

THE BLACKEST CROOK.

Unparalleled attraction for this week.

Saturday, grand family matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Management

Begs to announce that this Theatre will close for repairs and redecoration, on Wednesday, May 1, and reopen the summer season on Monday, May 6, with the

Wyndham Comedy Co.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Opening Postponed UNTIL MAY 6.

MARTINE'S HALL.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,

THE EMINENT

PHRENOLOGIST,

Will deliver a FREE LECTURE, the first of a brief course, at Martine's, MONDAY evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject:

"Phrenology & the Laws of Health."

☞ Public examinations at the close of the lecture.

☞ Private delineations of character at the Sherman House, after the 29th, for a brief season. Consult Prof. Fowler as to your character, best business, matrimony and the special education of your children. Reduced prices to clubs and families. Announcement of further lectures hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION,

No. 529 Wabash-av.

We shall sell without reserve, on MONDAY MORNING, April 29, the entire household effects of No. 529 Wabash-av. This is a rare chance for parties desiring to commence housekeeping.

Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Mirrors, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, Silver-plated Ware, Bedding, Table Linen, Gas Fixtures, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

FRAME BUILDING AT AUCTION. 169 WABASH-AV.

We will sell, without reserve, on Monday morning, April 29, the frame building situated 169 Wabash-av. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK OF Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., AT AUCTION.

The stock of SMITH & FLAGG, bankrupts, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at C. D. Warren & Co.'s Stables, corner Twenty-fifth and State-sts:

1 Clarence, in good order; 1 Landau, in good order.
1 six-seated Phaeton; 1 four-seated Phaeton.
1 two-seated Phaeton; 1 basket Phaeton.
12 Top Buggies, all in good order.
5 sets Carriage Harness; 12 Single Buggy Harness.
5 pair splendid Carriage Horses.
1 elegant Saddle and Buggy Horse.
25 good single Horses.
Terms of sale cash. By order of

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

This property is offered at private sale to day of auction.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

No. 105 South Sangamon-st. Genteel Furniture AT AUCTION.

We will sell the entire contents of house No. 105 South Sangamon-st., at auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'clock. Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor and Chamber Sets, Curtains, Mirrors, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

No. 515 Michigan-av.

BY ELISON & FOSTER.

ELEGANT CARPETS of a marble-front private residence, 515 Michigan-av., at auction, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 30, at 2 o'clock. Sale positive.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

920 INDIANA-AV. Elegant Furniture AT AUCTION.

We shall sell the entire Household Furniture of house No. 920 Indiana-av. on Wednesday morning, May 1, at 10 o'clock. Black Walnut, Parlor, Library, and Chamber sets, Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Fine Lace Curtains and Lambrequins, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY morning, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan-av., consisting of

Large Line Piece Goods, Large Line White Goods, Large Line Linen Hdkfs, Large Line Silk Hdkfs, 3 Cases Flannels, 2,000 doz. Hosiery, 2,000 doz. Gloves, 1,000 doz. Towels,

Suspenders, Straw Goods, Notions, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF Custom Made Clothing AT AUCTION. $10,000

Worth of elegant Custom Made Clothing at auction on Thursday morning, May 2d, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan-av. These goods are in Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and must be closed at once.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

In SAMPLES and DUPLICATES, will be offered at AUCTION, by CATALOGUE, on Wednesday, May 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Serge & Leather Goods

In all their varieties are included in the above sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF

Custom-made Clothing

In Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests. An invoice of Straw Goods. An invoice of Umbrellas and Parasols. Also Suspenders, Hosiery and Notions, on Thursday, May 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, May 2, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, May 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, May 9, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, May 11, 8 a. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, May 16, 12 noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, May 18, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 29 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	May 1	Batavia	May 4
Scotia	May 8	Algeria	May 11
Java	May 15	Parthia	May 18

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NURSERY.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, &C.

OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, $26.00.
POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $2; barrel, $4.
CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $25.
PEACH, first class trees and assortment, 100, $10.50.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c.; best 1 year, 3—4 feet dozen, $3.50.
CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.
MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 6—12 inches, $1; 12—18 inches, $1.50.
MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first class, $10; 1,000, $80.
EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plates. General assortment.
Please call or send 10c. for Catalogues.

F. K. PHOENIX. Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. GRACELAND

CEMETERY COMPANY'S OFFICE removed to Room 12, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856. Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 6th, in a temporary building. Now occupy buildings NOS. 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

Large Auction Sale OF $350,000 WORTH OF Choice Improved CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell without reserve or limitation, for J. C. McCORD and E. P. HENSHAW, on

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,

On the grounds, corner of Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-sts.,

50 Marble-Front and Milwaukee Brick 2-Story and Basement Houses and Lots,

Situated on Vincennes-av., Johnson-place, Langley-av., and Thirty-eighth st. These houses are all first-class in every respect; have eleven rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, sewerage, furnace pipes, speaking-tubes; in fact, all modern improvements, and will positively be sold for what they will bring on the following

EXTRAORDINARY EASY TERMS: $500 to $1,000 down, balance monthly, quarterly, or annually.

The houses are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, convenient to schools, churches, street and steam cars. No better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a home at your own price on such easy terms.

PLATS of the property and full information in regard to terms given on the day of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Illinois Central R. R. Depot at 10:30 a. m., returning at 4:30 p. m. Busses and street cars at all hours.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 517 WABASH-AV. ELEGANT Rosewood Furniture,

Velvet and Body Brussels and other Carpets. Steinway Piano Forte, Oil Paintings, several very rare, Gas Fixtures, etc.,

At AUCTION on MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 517 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

186 PEORIA-ST. Genteel Furniture, Gilnid Piano, Carpets, etc., AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 186 South Peoria-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

481 WEST MADISON-ST. Genteel Furniture, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, etc.,

At AUCTION, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 481 West Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

420 WABASH-AV. HANDSOME FURNITURE

At AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 420 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO HOUSES AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 30, at 1 o'clk,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES,

Nos. 38 and 40 West Washington-st.,

To be removed immediately.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Afternoon, April 30,

Sale commencing at 3 o'clock,

At Our Red Front Auction House,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Lot 214 in Green's South branch Addition to Chicago, 100x244 feet, being one of the 100 feet slips docked ready for use in the lumber district. TERMS, ALL CASH.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 8, Ashland's Second Addition, being 49½ feet front by 126 feet deep, east front, on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams. TERMS, ALL CASH.

Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block 2, of Hill's Subdivision of the north 19 acres of the east ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 32, Town 39, North Range 14. ALL CASH. Lots 40 and 41, Phillips' Subdivision of southwest ¼ Section 31, Town 38, Range 15 (Hyde Park). ALL CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

A Choice Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON THIRD FLOOR,

On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A Retail Dry Goods Stock,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 2, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

5,300 pairs Nottingham Curtains,
4,000 pieces Curtain Nets.
150 gross Silk Hair Nets, and
50 gross Cotton Hair Nets.

First-Class Regular Goods to the Trade.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE

On Wednesday, May 1, 1872, at 10 o'clock,

DRY GOODS, Hosiery,

SUSPENDERS, TRIMMINGS,

And a lot of NOTIONS.

Also, large lot of CUTLERY and PLATED WARE

AT AUCTION,

By HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of Elegant Furniture, including

Fine Chamber Setts, Splendid Parlor Setts,

And a Full Stock of New and Second-Hand Household Goods at Auction, by

Horace Reed & Co., Auctioneers, 44 STATE-ST.

Household Furniture,

LESS THAN

AUCTION PRICES,

AT

620 W. Washington-st.

Marble-Top Sets, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, &c., for two days.

Household Goods AT AUCTION.

This day at 10 1-2 o'clock a. m., at 417 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Metal Engraved Signs.

HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO., the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 124 South Clark-st.

COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices 166 Wabash-av., and 18 South Canal-st.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 121 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

J. L. LAWRENCE & CO., 92 East Lake-st.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, Room 8 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal-st.
... Ackerman.
... 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 21 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 314 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., ... Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER, BUSHNELL & CO., 25 West Lake st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), ... E. Lake.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.

GEO. E. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 231 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, ... Wabash av.; also, ...
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, ... Wabash av.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, ... Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVINGS, ... S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings Bank, ... W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.

WM. POTTLE, 748 W. Lake st.

Bedding.

A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Randolph st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 22 S. Canal st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

JOHN ATWATER, 112 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 48 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
C. E. CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 108 to 117 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st and 580 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & FOWLER, ... cor. Wash. and Green.
...
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 377 S. Canal & 509 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., ... Wabash av.
... West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 731 and 733 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 56 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. PEARCEY & SONS, 324 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, VOE & CO., 230 Michigan av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRKLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tri...
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 631 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

Z. B. TAYLOR, 76 North Clinton st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.

Builders in Iron.

CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.

Canned Goods.

CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.

Cabinet Hardware.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Cement.

UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.

Cigars (Wholesale.)

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.

Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich-av cor Jackson-st.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 337 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., ... West Washington.

Clothing (Retail).

C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 709 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 123 West Madison st.
F. M. PLATT, 359 State st., cor Harrison.

Clothing (Wholesale.)

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 379 to 383 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale.)

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.

Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

CROOKER & COOK, ... South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 173 West Madison st.

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 27 West Madison st.
MORSE, ...
A. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 29 W. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to I. P. R. & Co.) 31 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Tackle, &c.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.

Confectioner.

C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale.)

M. E. PAGE & CO., 83 & Green st.

Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.

ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 317 State st., Room 6.
F. & F. EJAGER, ...
... (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 146 and 148 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 207 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 302½ Michigan-av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 230 W. Lake st.

Cheap Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.

J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 350 Michigan av.
M. B. CLIFFORD, 307 West Monroe st.
... office and residence 249 Park av.
... NOYES, 209 West Washington st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
A. S. REBER, 530 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 348 West Washington-st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.

Druggists (Retail).

BLISS & SHARP, 134 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, ...
TOLMAN & KING, 32 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 12th.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Clothing (Wholesale).

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 123 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.

Dry Goods (Commission).

SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 81 East Washington-st.

Dyers and Scourers.

COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 82 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 153 Illinois st. & 264 W. Madison-st.

Electrotypers.

A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

Engravers on Wood.

BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.

Foundry.

STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 391 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacture.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.

ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 212 East Madison-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 126 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).

DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-st.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ's to Durand Bros., Powers, & Durands-Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 277 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 135 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 83 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 722 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
REED & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Family).

STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 52 W. Randolph-st.

Grain and Provisions.

D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. EATON, 794 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 122 West Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.

"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 247 Michigan av.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hair Goods.

M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st., and 291 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 267 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKWOOD, ...
... North, ... Lake st. cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 262 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).

BISHOP & BARNES, 480 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 289 & State.
MACKENZIE, 375 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 371 Mich. av. nr. Market.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 327 & 329 Wabash-av.
SMITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and ...
SMITH, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 53 & 55 W. Wash.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.

CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.

Hoisting Machines.

J. W. REEDY, 33 & 35 Illinois st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.

HALSEY BROS., 794 State st.

Insurance (Fire).

O. W. BARRETT & CO., 391 Wabash and 78 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 37 West Madison-st.

Insurance (Marine).

NORTH MISSOURI (Johnston & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).

CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 372 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 181 291 st.
MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 42 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & N. Kasty), 461 Wabash.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life)—Continued.

PROVIDENT LIFE, 229 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 472 Wabash av.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

H. GREENEBAUM & CO., 261 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av. & Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.

Iron Manufacturers.

THE FORD MANUF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

COGSWELL & CO., 180 West Madison st.
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., ... West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash av. ...
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 283 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. P. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison st.
A. MORSE, 225 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. H. McINTOSH, ... State and 27 W. Madison st.
H. MATSON & CO., 257 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 473 Wabash av.
E. F. NORRIS & CO., 409 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 93 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, ... and 285 W. Madison st.
STARK & ALLEN, 262 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 581 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

BROWN & BORNER, 299 Mich. av., near Congress.
CASE & SAVILLE, ...
H. R. WHEELER & CO., ... 1202 st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers.

CALLAGHAN & CO., 532 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 593 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.

H. ALEXANDER, JR., 46 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st. Room 18.
DENT & BLACK, 161 LaSalle-st. Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, ... Wab. av.
RIGABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second-st.
HENRY WALLER, 189 West Washington st.

Leather, Hides and Tanners' Tools.

C. WALLEN & SON, 2 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

P. & L. HARDENBERGH, 497 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 38 and 31 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & KAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.

J. DAVIS WILDER, 223 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.

CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. F. Spooner, 77 Market.

Lithographing and Printing.

EZRA A. COOK & CO., 29, 31 and 37 N. Clinton st.
OSHORNE & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), ... Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.

M. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

Looking-Glass and Picture Frames.

C. COLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells st.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.

FRANK DOUGLAS, 52 South Canal st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 217 and 219 Wabash av.
HEILBRONER BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington.
MAYBORN, ... & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash av.
WALSH & ... 251 and 253 Wabash av.
... Michigan-av., near Jackson.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.

JENKINSON & ...

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.

JOHN DAVIDSON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.

Organ Builders.

HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Oysters and Fish.

A. THOMAS & CO., 40 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.

KENLEY & JENKINS, South Water st.

Paints.

ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), ...
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ARMSTRONG & CO., 344 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ... West Washington st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, ...
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, ... West Lake st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison st.
J. E. RIGBY, 604 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 536 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Beddings.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 424 Wabash av.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines st.

Pawnbroker.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab-av. & ...
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 97 West Madison st.

Photographic Artist.

E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.

G. D. BEEBE, 968 Prairie-av....A. G. BEEBE, ...
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 358 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad. st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 813 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.

A. E. BEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 65 Market, cor Washington.

Platers in Nickel.

NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.

W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers.

HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 25 and 27 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Publishers.

GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), ... Canal-st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

W. ... & CO., ... North Clinton st.
... Michigan st. in alley.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CREBAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 248 Lake-st.

Real Estate and Loan.

O. F. AVERY, 458 Michigan av.
AYRES & HOFF, 24 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 37 West Madison st.
...
WM. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av. & 220 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 West Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 22 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 75 West Madison st., Room 4.

Refrigerators.

J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 170, Chicago, Ill.

Roofing Materials.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 147 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, ...
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. cor Twen...

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 110 North Desplaines st.

Saws (Wm. Disston's, Saw & Tool Works).

N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 S. Clinton st.

Scales, Trucks, &c.

J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 40 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1234 Mich. av.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 134 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 232 West Madison st.
FLORENCE (Fredk. ... & Co.), 599 Wabash av.
GROVER & BAKER, 30 W. Randolph, cor Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 226 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 501 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 225 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), ...
WILLCOX & GIBBS, Branch Office, 163 22d st.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.

CHARLES GLADDING, 85 South Market st.

Seeds and Implements.

JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 West Randolph st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, JR., 31 W. Randolph st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

DUNHAM & HOIT, 20 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 13 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, cor. S. Water st. and Lake.

Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.

WILSON BROS., 339 Wab. av., and 38 W. Washington.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G. CO., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.

Shutter-Fastener.

FRANCIS' PATENT. Temporary Depot, 23 Wabash av.

Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.

D. A. FOOT, 56 and 58 Lake st.

Steam Fitting.

A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Stencils and Stock.

C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stencil Cutters.

D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 248 W. Madison.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)

PIONEER MANF. CO., 31 and 33 South Canal st.

Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.

R. ABBEY & CO., 356 and 358 South Canal-st.

Stoves (Wholesale).

S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. B. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.

TILLOTSON & BRO., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

Tags.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Tobacco Jobbers.

WALSER & HERGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

SCHWEITZER & BEER, 536 West Madison st.

Tailors.

S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 557 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 55 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.

Transportation.

BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 52 Market st., Un. Blk.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.

HASKELL & BRO., 473 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 388 Wabash-av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
C. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Randolph & 130 W. Madison.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 303 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.

Undertaker.

C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark-st., near Court House.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 133 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.

Vinegar.

MEYER & LANG, 172 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).

DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 266 and 270 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson-st.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 176 East Randolph-st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).

WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.

Wool and Grass Seeds.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan-av.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.

BURKITT & SUTTON, 263 W. Madison st.

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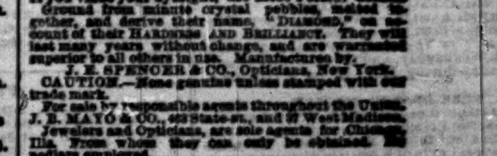

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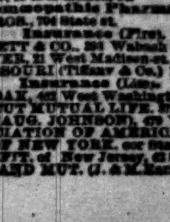

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 40 South Desplaines-st.

FOREIGN.

Correspondence Between Minister Schenck and Lord Granville.

Fearful Loss of Life Caused by the Eruption of Vesuvius.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *World* has the following correspondence upon the presentation at Geneva of the British counter case to the Arbitrators, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871:

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR R. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1872.

SIR: General Schenck informed me, on the 22d of March, that he had written to Mr. Fish and told him that he had said to me in confidence that he thought his Government would not object to Her Majesty's Government putting in their counter-case before the Arbitrators without prejudice to the position which Her Majesty's Government are now maintaining, and that the Government of the United States would accept to such understanding, and be stated that he was awaiting to obtaining from Mr. Fish on the 2d or 3d of April, by telegraph, his view on that point. On the 15th instant Mr. Schenck wrote to me, stating that he had now received Mr. Fish's reply confirming his opinion. Mr. Fish says: "General Schenck informs me that it is the understanding of the United States that the British Government is bound under the treaty to file a counter-case, and that they will not prejudice any position they have taken, nor affect any position of the United States, but that the rights of both parties will be the same after filing as before." General Schenck, whom I have seen to-day on his re urn from Paris, has verbally confirmed to me this statement. General Schenck afterwards said he had no objections to my communicating his letter to my colleagues, or indeed announcing it to Parliament.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

EARL GRANVILLE TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 9, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL SCHENCK: I have submitted to the Cabinet my correspondence with you, and the substance of our conversation yesterday on the question of Her Majesty's Government presenting its counter-case to the Tribunal of Geneva on the 16th of this month, without prejudice to the position which they maintain as to the nature and extent of the claims referred to that Tribunal. I send you a copy of a note which I propose to have presented at the same time as the counter case. Yours sincerely, &c.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

GENERAL SCHENCK TO EARL GRANVILLE.

APRIL 10, 1872.

MY DEAR LORD GRANVILLE: I received last night your note enclosing a copy of the paper which you propose to have presented at Geneva at the same time with your counter-case. I hasten to communicate information of it to my Government. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Stirred up by the play of "Black Friday," Edward S. Stokes has sent the following letter for publication:

To the Public: Ever since my commitment to this prison, at the request of my counsel, I have refrained from making a statement of any kind to the public. I have authorized physicians, not necessarily close confinement by order of the Commissioners, but the seal of silence placed on my lips by those who have been even more than jailers of this establishment. I have suffered more mentally from the repeated and gross representations in newspapers under the guise of statements of my enemies than from my confinement. Silently and painfully I have listened to the secret satisfaction that I was in fact in the hands of those who, through the machinery of the law, were determined to extort money from Fisk, and to gross misrepresentations of my relations with him. These accusations I reserved to myself, and to my counsel in the prosecution of my suit against Fisk. Miss Mansfield's affidavit was deemed necessary by my counsel to meet, if it were ever any business relations with her whatever. Neither was I interested in any suit with her, except that I was in fact involved with Fisk unofficially to extort money from Fisk, and to gross misrepresentations of my relations with her